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In Reform by Military

Uster of Selassie Seen in 2 Weeks

By David B. Ottaway

ABABA, Sept. 3 (WP).—The Ethiopian military is under pressure to depose Emperor Haile Selassie and is expected to take action against the 82-year-old monarch within the next two weeks.

Major pressure now is coming from students, who are preparing for the opening of the university here Sept. 16, and for the opening of the demonstration and avert a clash with civilians that could rebound against them.

Yesterday, students joined by beggars marched through the streets of Addis Ababa crying "Haile Selassie, thief, thief" and "Hang him, hang him now."

The spontaneous protest was touched off by posters that appeared on Haile Selassie Boulevard, showing the Emperor feeding his palace dogs pieces of meat taken from a silver tray. Next to this picture was another depicting two starving victims of the drought in Ethiopia's northern Wollo Province.

The picture was reportedly taken from the West German magazine Stern, which has run numerous stories on the drought.

Funeral Songs

The demonstrators paraded down to the National (Jubilee) Palace, where they burned pictures of the Emperor while chanting funeral songs. The Imperial Bodyguard quickly closed the palace gates and then stood by to watch the chanting crowd.

For perhaps the first time in the half-century reign of Haile Selassie, no effort was made by the bodyguard or the police to stop the three-hour demonstration.

But last night, the Armed Forces Coordinating Committee, the group leading the military reform movement and now effectively ruling the country, banned all further demonstrations "for the sake of public security."

"The Coordinating Committee's aim is to bring about a peaceful transition," the military said.

riot police appeared in force today in the main streets of Addis Ababa, but all was quiet, the Associated Press reported. The police patrolled around the main campus of Haile Selassie University.

After deposing the Emperor, the military is also expected to suspend the constitution and declare military rule at least for a time. It seems increasingly likely now that it will also abolish the monarchy, although the issue is understood to be a subject of ongoing debate.

Explosive Birthday

In the last few days, the military has been stepping up its public attacks on the Emperor. Among its accusations is the charge that he spent \$350,000 on his 80th birthday while ignoring the drought that was killing hundreds of thousands of his people.

In a long attack on the Emperor and monarchy Saturday, the military said that "this kind of leader, who has made the country a client of foreign aid and has taken a portion of this and deposited it in foreign banks while telling the people he loves them, is a curse on the country."

That he is a curse will be known shortly and we don't know if the end will be favorable for such a leader," the statement said.

Yesterday, the Emperor attended a morning mass at the Church of the Holy Savior under extremely heavy guard. He was only lightly applauded when he left the church in his black limousine. The military is now keeping the Emperor under close watch at all times.

Meanwhile, there is a battle of (Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)



Belgian farmers protesting in front of Common Market Building in Brussels yesterday.

Denktash Says Partition Is Agreed

By James F. Clarity

NICOSIA, Sept. 3 (NYT).—Rauf Denktash, the head of the Turkish Cypriot administration here, said today that Greece and the Greek Cypriot government have privately conceded that the island will be formally divided into Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot geographical zones.

Asked where the talks would take place, Mr. Denktash, the Vice-President of Cyprus, said, "I have nothing against Geneva."

Mr. Denktash declined to name the Greek officials who, he said, had acknowledged to him and to officials in Turkey that Cyprus would be partitioned. He said the Greek leaders were reluctant to announce the concession because the partition proposal was the target of considerable opposition by Greeks and Greek Cypriots.

Ethnic Greeks make up more than 80 per cent of the Cypriot population of about 640,000. About 40 per cent of the island is controlled by the Turkish Army.

The Greek Cypriot administration of the island's President, Glafkos Clerides, is known to be studying a plan for a federated state with two separate, autonomous sections. Mr. Clerides said recently that he had "an open mind" on all possible solutions to the crisis, including partition. The position of Greece and the Greek Cypriot government has been that the Turkish Army would have to retreat from its present lines on the island before any negotiations could begin.

Mr. Denktash said today that no concessions were made to Greece in return for its acknowledgment that the island would be formally divided. The Turkish position has been that all other issues would be negotiable once the Turkish-Cypriot leader said The Turkish-Cypriot leader said that this policy had not changed.

Realities Recognized

Discussing what he called a new Greek attitude on partition, Mr. Denktash said: "People who come and go between us confirm that the realities are recognized... There is a realization that a geographical base—a federated system based on two regions—is the answer."

The Turkish leader said that the Greek and Greek Cypriot leadership was "reasonably accommodated mentally to settle on these terms." Acceptance of (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

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At issue was a proposal by the Common Market Executive Commission for an interim 4 per cent increase, effective Oct. 1, in the support prices paid for most farm produce.

Demonstration

The ministers were reminded of farmers' hostility by a small demonstration of Belgian farmers outside the Council of Ministers building here, but the demonstrators were easily outnumbered by squads of riot police deployed in nearby streets.

A small gathering of farmers was broken up earlier in the day by the police, who destroyed the banners the farmers were displaying. The incident passed

Godson Drowned, Crewman Missing



Recent photo of the yacht Morning Cloud which capsized in the English Channel.

Heath's Yacht Is Lost in Storm on Channel

LONDON, Sept. 3 (AP).—The racing yacht of former Prime Minister Edward Heath was wrecked off the south coast of England last night in violent storms that devastated shipping in the English Channel.

By midday, searchers had recovered the body of one missing crewman, identified by the police as Mr. Heath's 23-year-old godson, Christopher Chadd. Another crew member was missing and presumed drowned. The five other members of the seven-man crew were hauled ashore at Brighton after drifting for eight hours on a life raft. Mr. Heath himself was not aboard.

The second wave "turned the boat almost completely over and our godson, who was making his way to the cockpit, was swept overboard," Mr. Heath said. The crew then took to the life raft.

The crew was not Morning

Cloud's regular racing team but

yachtsmen friends who volunteered to sail the yacht from Burnham-on-Sea, Essex, to the Isle of Wight, where Mr. Heath was due to race this weekend.

He competed last week at Burnham, skipping the craft to all

victories in his class.

Morning Cloud, built specially

for Mr. Heath at a cost of \$45,000

was launched in April last year.

His previous yacht, also called

Morning Cloud but renamed after

he sold it in 1970, was also wrecked

at its moorings in Jersey in

last night's gales. Mr. Heath's

craft was fully insured.

Mr. Heath said that when the yacht left Essex the weather was "all right." It grew rough off the Kent coast, he said, but then eased, and the crew decided to go on.

But coastguard officials said the yacht never should have been at sea in the bad weather.

"They were crazy to have been out there last night," one official said. "The forecast should have been enough to make them turn back or not to go out in the first place." The yacht had a

crew of six.

Meanwhile, ferry services across

the Channel to France were sev-

erely disrupted and all scheduled Hovercraft sailings were can-

cled.

French Seek 13 Missing

BREST, France, Sept. 3 (Reuters).—An air and sea search was under way off Normandy and Brittany today for two medium-sized yachts and some smaller craft caught in the 60-mph, gale-force winds lashing the northern French and southern English coasts.

It was not known exactly how many people were aboard the vessels—some of which have been

overruled since Sunday. On the

basis of queries from anxious relatives and friends, it was feared

that about 15 people were miss-

ing. Five of them were in the

25-foot yacht Ourane, missing off

the Normandy coast.

Abdul Maizer said at a meeting

of Arab foreign ministers here

that such talks remain impossible

because the United States still is

too pro-Israel.

Mr. Maizer said a Palestinian

in Cairo, who was the source of

reports that the PLO was seeking

a meeting with Mr. Kissinger

during his Middle East trip next

month, "is not authorized to talk

for the PLO or anybody else."

I and Aides Discuss Economy

WINGTON, Sept. 3 (AP).—President Ford today held an round of talks with his economic advisers.

Ford met in the morning with his economic counselor, Alan Greenspan, and William R. Nease, who is in charge of the Sept. 27-28 economic summit conference here. The president, who will preside over the White House meeting of economic leaders as a preliminary to next month's meeting, will meet with an ad hoc group of economic



Associated Press

Andreas Papandreou speaking at meeting in Athens where he announced formation of a new Socialist movement.

Bissau Is Unperturbed**Portuguese Troops Leaving Guinea**

By Thomas A. Johnson

BISSAU, Portuguese Guinea, Sept. 3 (NYT).—The departure of the 33,000 Portuguese troops here has begun as formal recognition of this territory's independence nears.

Thousands of soldiers from scores of bases in the interior of the territory clog the barn-like structures of the airport, which

were jet passenger planes are making continual four-hour runs to Lisbon.

Ships sit in Bissau's harbor or anchor offshore, waiting for the tons of military equipment that will be shipped out.

While there is bustling activity, the Portuguese departure from the smallest and poorest of the country's African possessions goes on without any outward displays—from either the Portuguese

or the blacks—or great joy or bitterness, victory or defeat.

"We are leaving because it is time to be leaving," said a soldier. "We do not feel defeated, none of us. It is simply time to leave."

The departure started last Tuesday, the day after the agreement was signed in Algiers to grant formal independence next Tuesday. It cannot be determined how many troops have already left. Eight passenger aircraft are shuttling them and two troop transport ships capable of carrying almost 5,000 men are in the harbor.

The Portuguese have agreed to remove all the troops by Oct. 30, but sources here say that they could complete the evacuation by mid-September.

Although rebel soldiers are not in evidence here, Africans wearing shirts and dresses decorated with the independence movement's slogans and pictures of its founder are often seen on the streets and in the markets mixing with Portuguese soldiers. The soldiers now thronging the city are usually in camouflage uniforms and often can be seen purchasing souvenirs, suitcases, bottles of whisky and ice-cream cones.

A young officer commented: "I am glad to be leaving, of course, but I would like to visit within a few years. Many of us have much respect for the guerrilla leadership and we expect that they will succeed."

Two African workmen on the waterfront shrugged and simply smiled politely when asked about the Portuguese withdrawal. One suggested that despite the 13 years of guerrilla war, "things just moved too quickly at the end to keep up with them."

BISSAU, the principal city, has a population of 25,000. It has a small downtown region and sprawling African suburbs of cinderblock houses and thatched-roof huts made of mud. It is blistering hot.

Slogans in support of the independence movement have been painted on hotel walls, fences and public buildings.

But so far, the guerrillas have not come into the city in force. Guerrilla sources say that the independence party will move into Bissau between now and Tuesday. Only a token force of its officials—working across the street from the Portuguese government's palace—are now in town.

Recent visitors to guerrilla bases in the swamps of the northern frontier and Senegal were told that the camps would be phased out within weeks.

Travel within the territory is still a difficult and dangerous undertaking. Roads used by the Portuguese had been heavily mined by the guerrillas and the Portuguese had mined roads and tracks used by the guerrillas.

Economists point out, however, that substantial economic wealth remains in the hands of the Greek Cypriot population. This includes the ports of Limassol and Larnaca, the only two electricity-generating systems on the island and the only petroleum refinery, the fruit orchards, vineyards and wineries of the south, and its light industry.

British Spending

Two bases held by Britain as a guarantor of the 1960 treaty that gave Cyprus independence are also in the Greek part of the island. The British have about 20,000 people in Cyprus, including dependents, and spend about \$60 million a year here.

Because of the dislocation of so many people, unemployment, usually 1 to 2 per cent of the labor force, is expected to rise to as much as 10 per cent. Bank reserves—considered adequate at about \$300 million, or enough to pay for imports for eight months—are declining, but not alarming.

Mr. Denktash said he expected to meet Mr. Clerides on Friday for a discussion of "humanitarian" issues such as the condition of war refugees.

A meeting between the two leaders scheduled for last night was postponed by Mr. Denktash because he learned that Greek Cypriot soldiers had committed "mass murder" of Turkish Cypriot civilians last month in the village of Maratha.

Many Cypriot officials and businessmen agree that the immediate future of the island's economy is bleak, at best. They say that thousands of Greek Cypriots will slip below the level of middle-class living they achieved in the last decade or so, while Turkish Cypriots strive to rise from relatively meager means conditions.

There is a general acknowledgement, however, that only a renewal of war will make this country a permanent disaster area.

7 U.S. Legislators Hold Peking Talks

PEKING, Sept. 3 (Reuters).—A seven-member U.S. congressional group led by Sen. William Fulbright, D-Ark., today opened talks with Chinese leaders on the last full day of its 13-day China visit, U.S. sources said.

They reported that the group, which includes Sen. Hubert Humphrey, D-Minn., conferred for 1 1/2 hours this afternoon with Deputy Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua, an influential spokesman on foreign affairs and the head of the Chinese delegation to the UN General Assembly.

Hundreds Homeless In Yucatan Storm

MERIDA, Mexico, Sept. 3 (AP).—A hurricane after plowing through the Yucatan Peninsula, moved into the Gulf of Mexico today and weathermen said they expected it to build up fresh strength.

In crossing the peninsula last night, the hurricane uprooted trees, smashed buildings and left hundreds homeless and isolated, but only minor injuries were reported.

Beirut Office Bombed

BEIRUT, Sept. 3 (UPI).—A bomb exploded yesterday at the sales office of the Iran Air airline, damaging the premises but causing no casualties, witnesses said.

I flew home Pan Am.

Michael Goldberg, Chappaqua, New York

"I prefer to fly an American airline—patriotic pride, I suppose. The food on our 747 was better than most foreign airlines—we had a choice of 3 meals."

Switch! PAN AM.
The world's most experienced airline.

Reports of Sale Of U.S. Weapons Denied by Greece

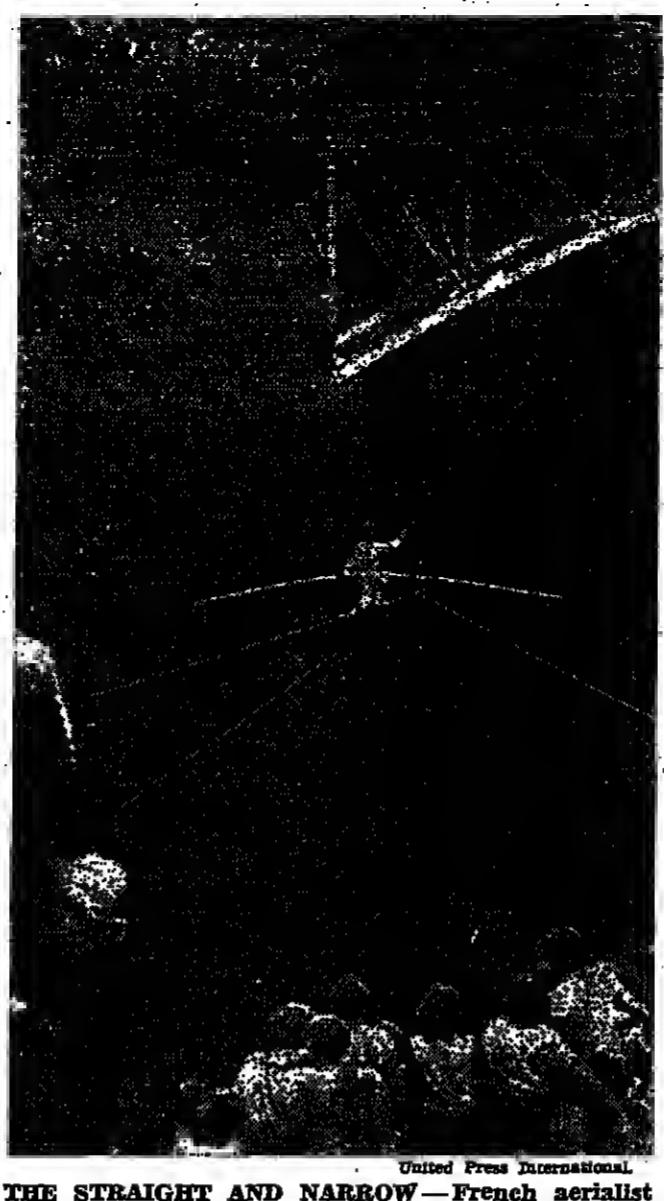
ATHENS, Sept. 3 (AP).—The Defense Ministry has denied "foreign reports" that part of Greece's military arsenal provided by the United States was sold abroad by the former military regime.

The ministry's announcement was in reply to persistent press reports that the arms had been sold secretly to several African nations, creating an acuteshot during the general mobilization at the time of Turkey's invasion of Cyprus.

The ministry said, "The Greek state never sold arms of any type or of any origin to anybody." The Greek government had earlier described the reports as "fabricated."

Greece received about \$5 billion worth of U.S. arms through direct grants and credit sales from 1960 to 1972. It renounced grant aid in January, 1973.

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United Press International
THE STRAIGHT AND NARROW—French aerialist Philippe Petit kneels as he reaches midpoint in his walk across Great Falls Gorge, 90 feet above the Passaic River at Paterson, N.J., on Monday. A large Labor Day crowd saw him calmly walk the 300-foot-long wire in just over 8 1/2 minutes. Last month he walked a wire stretched between the New York Trade Center Towers, a quarter mile above street level.

Israeli Units Hunt Infiltrators After Patrol Kills 2 in Clash

TEL AVIV, Sept. 3 (UPI).—Israel Army units conducted stepped-up patrols along the Lebanon frontier today, searching for the remnants of an Arab guerrilla squad that tried to infiltrate last night, military sources said.

They said that a motorized patrol probably crossed the frontier during its search, penetrating a few yards into Lebanese territory, but it returned without incident.

An army patrol killed two members of the guerrilla band after they crossed Israel's new security fence between the frontier villages of Nazit and Hanita, the military command said.

Reports from Beirut said that one of the patrols penetrated more than half a mile into Lebanon during the morning and retreated in the face of Lebanese Army artillery fire.

It was in connection with the guerrilla incident last night—a search patrol, an Israeli military source said of the reported incident.

Matter of Meters'

If they did cross the frontier, it was only a matter of meters, not a kilometer. Ten meters, 100 meters, it doesn't make any difference, because they didn't cross with the intention of going into Lebanon."

The sources also conceded that Israeli artillery units may have opened up on targets following the incursion, but they denied reports from Beirut that any batteries were directed at Lebanese Army units.

Because of India's food crisis, Mrs. Gandhi has explored the possibility of a deal with the European Economic Community, and has accepted food assistance from Britain and Canada. India will distribute this year the bulk of two million tons of wheat sent last year by the Soviet Union as a loan.

Last year, India purchased at commercial rates about 4.2 million

Reluctant on Formal Request**India Said to Privately Urge U.S. to Offer Emergency Food**

By Bernard Weinraub

NEW DELHI, Sept. 3 (NYT).—Indian officials reportedly are privately asking the United States for emergency shipments of food.

Although a series of requests has been made in New Delhi and Washington, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, by all accounts, has been reluctant to ask formally for a food deal or a "soft" loan from the United States. Instead, Indian officials are urging the United States to offer help to India.

The delicacy of the current situation has stirred confusion among Indian officials because the New Delhi government has privately asked for help, but at the same time, has publicly denied doing so.

It is known, however, that the Indian Embassy in Washington has asked the United States for a million tons of food on concessional terms.

The U.S. Embassy here has told the State Department in recent weeks that the food situation in India, a nation of 580 million, had become "desperate." The embassy said that widespread hunger and even famine threatened the nation.

The key reasons for the food crisis here are a poor monsoon season, expected to seriously damage the autumn crop, and the fourfold increase in oil prices by Arab countries, which has led to critical shortages of fertilizer.

Oil Cost Cited

"With oil at a decent price, India would have enough fertilizer and it would not have been in this critical situation," an agricultural expert said yesterday.

Last autumn's crop totaled 67 million tons of food grain. This autumn's crop is expected to total 60 to 64 million tons. In the year, India's population has increased by 13 million.

Some experts predict that overall production in the 1974-75 agricultural year, ending next June, is likely to reach 108 million tons, or 10 million tons below the government's target.

India's decision to turn to the United States for concessional food touches raw nerves here. The government has been reluctant to ask for help because it would revive the specter of India leaving on the United States after having proclaimed self-reliance as a fundamental and realistic goal.

Both Indian and U.S. sources say that Indian government officials have been hoping that the United States would offer help, without Mrs. Gandhi's making a play to Washington. Relations between India and the United States have been strained in recent years, although U.S. officials here say that the links are now normal.

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Father McLaughlin
Priest's Job Abolished by White House

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3 (AP).—The White House held by the Rev. John McLaughlin, a controversial Catholic priest who was a Richard Nixon's chief adviser in the waning days of his presidency, is being leased, President Ford's aides said today.

Press secretary J. F. Horst said he had disclosed that Father McLaughlin on his press office pay have no slot for that position... that job is gone.

Americans say that, in retrospect, the influx of U.S. aid often failed to feed India's self-sufficiency, but that the assistance ward off mass starvation, especially in northeast India.

The Price of Pasta Embroidered All of Italy in a New Crisis

By Paul Hofmann

The price of spaghetti at a pound. Manufacture has promised that a state would supply them with flour, which involves a \$3 government subsidies.

But while this wrong price ceiling is going on, it has become unobtainable stores, at any price. In a southern seaport, a great spaghetti was disappeared from supermarket shelves. Some neighborhood grocers will sell a couple of pounds to old customers—under the counter and often at fancy prices.

Hoarding, speculation and black-market deals flourish. Government ministers and their advisers in Rome are holding endless meetings on the issue and provincial authorities are getting frequent and contradictory instructions on how to handle the pasta crisis.

At the same time, the country, already apprehensive after a recent series of troubles, is being warned by its newspapers that the current spaghetti emergency may herald a host of other scourges in the months to come—higher inflation, growing unemployment and civil disorders.

Bread riots occurred in Naples earlier this year when bakers stopped supplies for a few days in a squabble over price ceilings. Officials are now worrying that the dearth of pasta may lead to similar disturbances.

For many thousands of Italians, pasta and bread account for much of their diet. Pasta is a basic food all over the nation, but Neapolitans eat an average of 240 pounds of it every year while the per capita consumption in affluent Milan is less than 100 pounds.

Opposition politicians and almost the entire press have been criticizing the government for its performance in such a sensitive area.

Last month, pasta manufacturers requested authorization to raise prices, pointing to the rising costs of imported durum wheat—an important ingredient—and manpower. After some heated negotiations, the Ministry of Industry and Commerce instructed the prefects, in central Italy's 94 provinces, to fix local price ceilings for pasta. Some prefects permitted the price of a pound of standard-type spaghetti to rise from 27 to as much as 38 cents.

Householders, consumer advocates, newspapers and the unions protested vociferously.

The government quickly reconsidered and is now trying to keep

Arabs to Speed Loans to Assist African Nations

CAIRO, Sept. 3 (UPI).—Arab foreign ministers decided today to speed up economic aid to African countries, the Arab League secretary-general, Mahmoud Riad, said.

The aid would be extended in the form of loans to the poorer African countries, particularly those whose economies have been badly hit by increased oil prices and droughts, he said.

The ministers' conference here, now in its third day, acted at the conclusion of a discussion of ways to promote Arab-African cooperation.

Mr. Riad said: "The conference decided to expedite the extension of aid to African countries. This will be done by the Arab League in consultations with representatives of donor countries and the Organization of African Unity."

Former Governor S.

ADDIS ABABA, Sept.

Soldiers have killed Dr.

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ADDIS ABABA, Sept.

ers Polled Primaries States

Night Is Maddox

Design in Georgia

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3 (AP).—In Nevada and North went to the polls today for national offices, while Georgia voted in sharply contested primaries for the Republican and gubernatorial nominations.

of the attention has been on the fight for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination in Georgia. Lt. Gov. Lester was seeking to return to the state's mansion, and George Busbee was vying for nomination.

Maddox, a segregationist who was governor from 1967 to 1969, was defeated first in the 12-man race but failed to get 50 per cent of the vote and was forced to run off with Mr. Busbee, taking second.

The Democratic party by

stronger party in Georgia, a runoff generated excitement until Sunday.

Mac on Mayor Ronnie

on charged that he had

reached a court in

unless he dropped out.

Hompson finished first in

the 12 primary, but Rep-

erty officials have asked

consider dropping out of

Hompson's opponent, retired

officer Harold Dye, de-

dicated anyone had threatened

Mr. Thompson indicated

controversy stems from the

kill orders that Mr.

Thompson gave Macon police in

down on crime. A federal

informed the mayor \$35,000 af-

told him the orders were not lift-

ed.

Evans, three Republicans

and Democrats vied for the

position to succeed U.S. Sen.

A Democrat who is

after 20 years

Gov. Paul Laxalt, seeking

the Republican nomination,

ring to make a comeback

from politics two

He had two opponents,

Gov. Harry Reid and politi-

cian Maya Miller were

contenders for the Dem-

ocratic nomination.

Residents also were

gubernatorial candid-

ates Mike O'Cal-

, a Democrat, had no op-

position. The Republi-

can was considered a

between two political

state Assemblyman Bill

and party worker

Crumpler.

lesser race that had drawn

wide attention, Beverly

the madam of the Co-

Ranch in Lida Junction,

a Democratic nomination

for Governor.

Guy and businessman

McCarney were fighting

Democratic nomination to

U.S. Sen. Milton Young,

an independent who was unopposed

nomination.

line Attendants Seek End

'Coffee, Tea or Milk' Role

SHINGTOM, Sept. 3 (AP).—

head of a union of flight

attendants, which

stewards stop viewing them

as "coffee, tea or milk girls."

any other professional

we're seeking career goals

contract negotiations."

Rueck, president of the

Union of Flight Attendants,

coffee, tea or milk syn-

of the sixties is long dead

airlines obviously haven't

to bury it," she said. The

"serious confrontation

bargaining table."

have been four strikes by

attendants in the past 16

Previously, there had

only four strikes by

attendants since 1968.

ral law requires airlines to

stewards on all flights,

out by flight atten-

ant, an airline down,

association, which repre-

0,000 flight attendants, is

mid of negotiations with

line,

demands of stewards

hanged substantially in

years as a result of the

movement and of court

s on sex discrimination,

Rueck, as she prefers to

women's movement had a

Police Find

at Rail Line

ENCE, Sept. 3 (UPI).—

aid today that they had

picks of TWA in a hedge

Pearce-Rome railroad

mile from the site where

explosion killed 14 persons

Rome-Munich express

me, magistrates investi-

te Aug. 4 bombing today

two leaders of the neo-

Italian Social Movement,

Albania and Alfredo

or several hours.

sources said they were

about their relationship.

Francisco Soto, a Roma

worker who first said

of plotting a train

and then retracted, say-

ed he was hired to give

money.

Reported for at least a week.

Unless a settlement is reached,

the association could strike

Hughes Air West on Sept. 20

when a 30-day cooling-off period requested by federal mediators ends.

Reporting on less than 10 per-

cent of the estimated 700,000

votes, the National Electoral

Office said that Gen. Somosa

received 50,807 votes to 3,030 for

Edmundo Paganiga of the Con-

servative party.

Complete returns are not ex-

pected for at least a week.

ers Polled

Primaries

States

Night Is Maddox

Design in Georgia

Washington, D.C., holding his pen up as President Ford hands them out following signing ceremonies of the 1974 pension reform act at the White House on Monday. Others receiving pens are, from left: Rep. Carl Perkins, D-Ky., Rep. John McCall, D-Calif., Albert, Sen. Jacob Javits, R-N.Y. (behind Albert), Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield, D-Mont. and Sen. Robert Griffin, R-Mich.

25 Million Workers Protected

New U.S. Pension Act Hailed as Milestone

By Richard D. Lyons

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3 (NYT).

The pension reform act signed by President Ford yesterday has been hailed as one of the most beneficial measures ever enacted for U.S. working men and women.

The bill is designed to protect

the retirement benefits of some 25 million workers from the bankruptcies of employers and from looting by union officials.

I. W. Abel, president of the United Steelworkers of America, said the act "means that all wage-earners who are covered by private pension plans will no longer have to live with the nightmare that they will work a lifetime for a pension they might not receive."

Bernard Nash, executive director of the American Association of Retired Persons, said the act "represents the greatest single achievement since the enactment of Social Security" for the betterment of the American worker.

The sponsors said the act would help to correct many abuses and deficiencies in the nation's 300,000 corporate and private benefit plans, programs that have assets of about \$30 billion. However, they concede that it will not solve all the pension difficulties of American workers.

What the Act Does

The measure applies only to private, nongovernmental pension plans. These cover at least 25 million workers, and perhaps as many as 35 million if workers' widows and others are counted.

Employers would be forbidden to strip long-term employees of their accrued pension rights.

Employees who change jobs in the future might be able to retain some of their pension rights.

In the past, most airlines fired

stewards after they reached

age 22.

Only five years ago, the average flight attendant's career lasted 18 months. Retirement plans, company-paid life insurance and related career benefits were virtually nonexistent, Ms.

Rueck said.

Today's average flight atten-

dant has been on the job for nearly six years. Fewer than 10 are married.

Many have children, and nearly 8 per-

cent are men.

The flight attendants no longer

see themselves as short-term em-

ployees primarily concerned with wages rather than professionals

with an interest in long-term

fringe benefits.

These changes have led their

unions of press for retirement

plans, life insurance, work rules,

maternity leave, improvements in

health provisions, and an end to

height and weight restrictions and other allegedly discriminatory

provisions.

Two recent court decisions have

broken legal ground for stew-

ards. A federal judge in Los

Angeles ruled Aug. 6 that

Page 4—Wednesday, September 4, 1974 ■ ■ ■

Leaping Over the Wall

The exchange of ambassadors between East Germany and the United States is, at present, largely a symbolic act. But that it is of practical significance was demonstrated when Washington delayed the business because of East German harassment of traffic leading into West Berlin. The opening of embassies by the two countries is an acceptance of a very curious state of affairs—an armistice arrangement that has become a peace without treaty; a temporary modus vivendi that has hardened into a degree of permanence by, as much as anything, the mere passage of time. It is a pragmatic act of stratagery that, in effect, signals the recognition of an initial absence of statecraft.

A divided Germany does not make a great deal of sense, historically, ethnically, economically or geographically. Much of 19th century Europe revolved around the creation of a united Germany by iron and blood, as well as the exertion of cultural force. Two world wars made the rest of Europe wonder whether it could live with such a Germany at its heart. But in theory, at least, all the victorious Allies in 1945 accepted the eventual reconstitution of some kind of single Germany, and the occupation zones were supposed to be simply preliminary to an eventual peace conference and all-embracing treaty, in the manner of the diplomacy that followed World War I. Where the Allies openly differed was just what kind of Germany would evolve; where they may have been in secret agreement—largely un-

spoken—was that both East and West would have been uncomfortable with any kind of united Germany.

The result was the two Germanys, with an isolated West Berlin as a perennial point of friction. And as each Germany attained its own form of economic and political stability, with its own ties to East or West, it became increasingly clear that no present union between them could be accomplished without a major tragedy for the Germans, for Europe and for the world. Even the Germans, as Willy Brandt's Ostpolitik demonstrated, realized this and most of them have decided to live with their divisions.

It is far from an ideal compromise. The pull of West Germany on the Eastern Germans caused the Berlin wall to go up, and the exchange of cultural and ideological pressures between the two Germanys can be expected to continue old tensions, despite new accommodations. But it is a compromise, and one that is better adapted to today's needs in Germany and the world than a dogmatic insistence on a unity that very few would want to fight to the death for now. So long as the division of Germany does exist, it is better to reduce its hatred and confusion, its risks and costs. Time has produced many differences in form and in substance between the two Germanys; time can ameliorate them. The wall still exists, but the powers and the Germans can paraphrase the psalmist and say that with the help of common sense they have leaped over it.

Cutting Back on Oil

The world, it appears, must learn to live with very high oil prices for a while longer. From last winter until last month the United States had hoped to push world prices down enough to ease the industrial countries' troubles with inflation and their balances of payments. Those hopes reached a crest in July when the Secretary of the Treasury, William Simon, visited Saudi Arabia and the Saudis promised to auction off a huge volume of oil. The effect would have been to depress prices. Hope wavered and then rapidly fell in the following weeks, for the auction never took place. Although it is hard to know precisely what is going on within the councils of the Saudi monarchy, it seems evident that Sheikh Yamani and the policy of lower prices have been definitely overruled in favor of Arab brotherhood, high prices and production cutbacks. It becomes necessary for Americans to think a little harder about the possibility that we may have to pay more for a longer time, than we had supposed. The question is how.

That question was put to President Ford last week at his press conference. His response: "Short-term action by consumer nations and the long-term actions under Project Independence." It is the short-term remedy that is most interesting at the moment. The history of international cooperation among the oil-consuming nations has not been terribly encouraging, but there are some recent signs that sheer necessity is finally coercing these governments into a cautious and tentative progress. More than a year ago, the oil-burning countries began to discuss a common response to disruptions in the flow. The talks had got nowhere by November, when the Arab embargoes went into effect. When the United States called the energy conference here last February, the most memorable result was the flat refusal of the French government to participate in any common action whatever. But the Energy Coordinating Group established by the other governments at that February conference has been ticking along with periodic meetings in Brussels. It was the ECG and the Brussels meetings that Mr. Ford had in mind when he spoke of "short-term action by consumer nations."

At its next meeting, on Sept. 18, the ECG is to take up a draft agreement on sharing equally a reduction of imports in the event of another oil embargo or disruption. Next, and more important, comes the possibility of joint plans for reducing worldwide oil consumption. If the industrial countries cannot sustain the present level of oil purchases without jeopardizing their own economies and the world monetary system, they need an orderly program for scaling down the amounts that they import.

The Under Secretary of the Treasury, Jack Bennett, has adopted the laudable practice—perilous to him, but valuable to the rest of us—of discussing unpleasant truths candidly in public. Higher prices have already reversed the pattern of oil consumption in the United States. Instead of growing steadily and rapidly, over the past year, consumption has actually fallen a little. But perhaps it needs to fall further.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

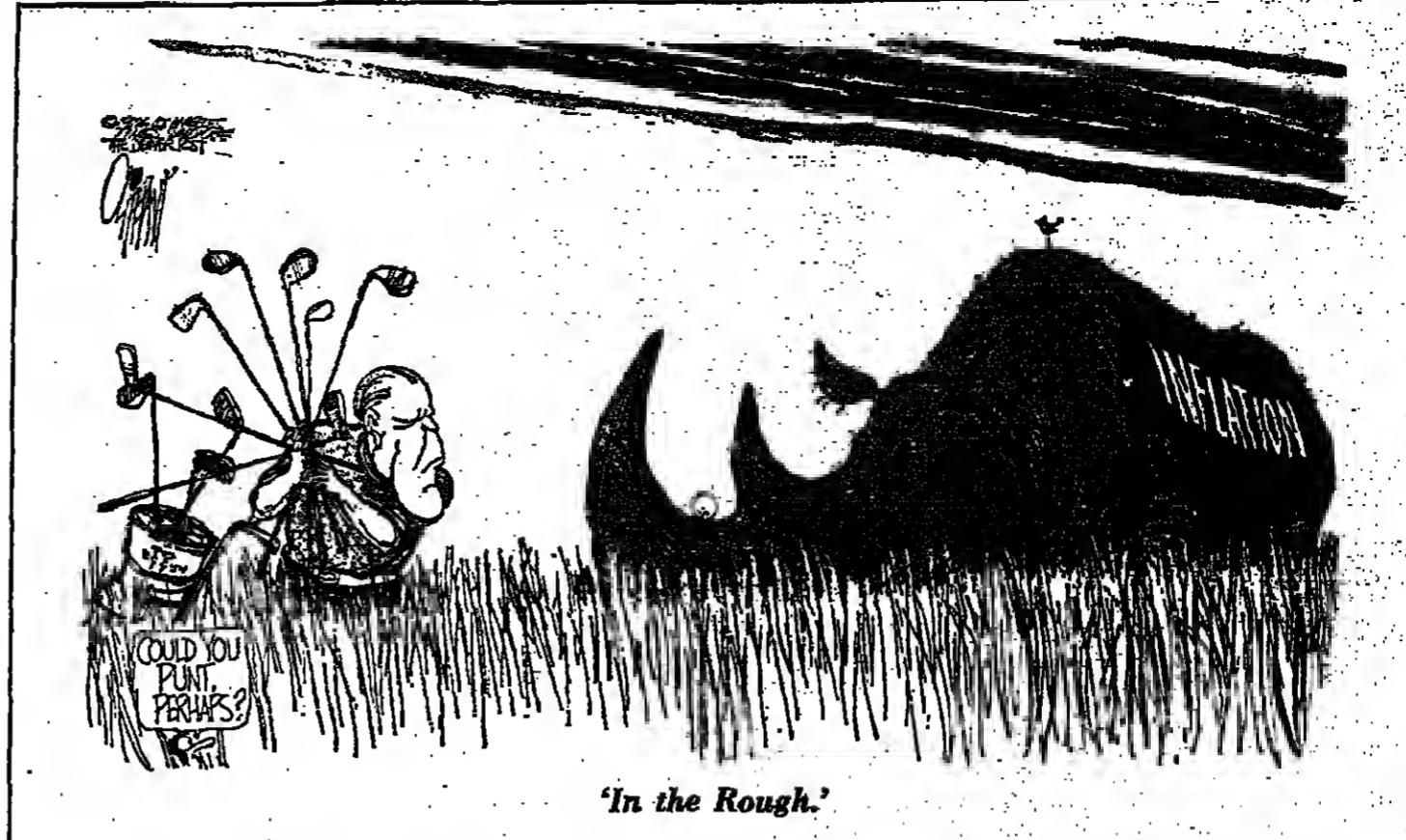
September 4, 1899

NEW YORK—The Washington correspondent of the Herald says that important concessions have been made by Great Britain acting for Canada in the matter of the Alaskan boundary dispute, which encourage the belief that an agreement for the establishment of a temporary boundary line may be reached by the end of next week. Subsequent talks for the establishment of a permanent line would then follow in another round of meetings and talks.

Fifty Years Ago

September 4, 1924

NEW YORK—Luis (Angel) Firpo, the pride of Argentina, will not be deported. If he is at all, until after his fight with Harry Wills, the American Negro in Jersey City on the 12th of this month, it was indicated by Department of Labor officials in Washington today. They said that even if the immigration officials would order Firpo expelled from the country, his appeal would hold the case up until well after the important fight.



President Ford's Inherited Diplomats

By James Reston

BRUSSELS—President Ford has not had time to look over the U.S. ambassadors he inherited from the Nixon administration in Europe, but a strong case could probably be made for re-appraisal and change.

The diplomatic problem in this part of the world is only one of the many hangovers of Watergate. Not in all cases, but in many, ambassadorships were bartered for campaign contributions, and for months during the Watergate crisis decisions on appointing or replacing ambassadors were long delayed.

For example, the Moscow post was vacant for many months during a critical period in U.S.-Soviet relations. Also, Walter Annenberg, the U.S. ambassador to London, has been asking for a replacement now ever since the beginning of this year, but no decision has been made, though Britain is now going through the most acute economic crisis since the war.

Of the 20 U.S. diplomatic missions in the West, including Canada, 15 are headed by Nixon political appointees and five are professional foreign service officers. All seven of the diplomatic posts in the Communist countries of the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe are filled by career officers.

The United States is well represented in some of these missions. It has effective political ambassadors at NATO, Donald Rumsfeld, a former Illinois congressman, and in Dublin, John Moore of New Jersey. And it has strong professionals in West Germany, Martin Hillenbrand; in Turkey, William Macomber Jr.; and in Moscow, Walter Stoessel.

Elsewhere on the Continent the missions are not as influential as they might be and have not adapted to the new leaders and governments in this part of the world.

Aware of Problem

Secretary of State Kissinger has been aware of this problem for some time, but under President Nixon he was not able to make all the changes he wanted, either in the State Department or in the embassies. For example, he wanted to bring David Rockefeller, president of the Chase Manhattan Bank, into one of the top posts in the State Department, but this was vetoed by the White House.

Incidentally, the key economic post at the State Department has been vacant for months at a time when economic questions are vital to the conduct of American foreign policy.

After Sen. J. William Fulbright was defeated this summer in the Arkansas primary election, Mr. Kissinger talked to him about taking a diplomatic post. This idea is now likely to be raised again before Sen. Fulbright comes to the end of his term at the turn of the year. Meanwhile, another veteran of the Senate, John Sherman Cooper of Kentucky, former U.S. ambassador to India, has been chosen to head the U.S. mission in East Germany, when it is finally established.

Much will depend in the diplomatic fields as in other fields, however, on whether President Ford decides that he wants to give the impression of continuity or change. He has already improved the tone of his administration by his own open friendliness, but he has kept Mr. Nixon's chief of staff in the White House, Gen. Alexander Haig, and he asked all cabinet officers to stay at their posts at least for the time being.

The men who planned the transition for Mr. Ford, including Ambassador Rumsfeld here, urged more and faster change, both in Washington and in the embassies.

Sweep Urged

Even one member of the Cabinet, though he wanted to stay on his job, felt that it was in Mr. Ford's and the country's best interest to sweep out the entire Nixon Cabinet, except Mr. Kissinger, so as to have his own men and give the impression of a new beginning. President Johnson testified at the end of his

political career that one of his greatest regrets was that he had relied primarily on President Kennedy's men, rather than his own.

Mr. Ford may of course make many changes before the election or the start of the new year. He wanted to avoid calling for everybody's resignation, as Mr. Nixon did at the end of his first term—a move much criticized at the time—but the new President's freedom of action will undoubtedly decide if he waits too long.

He is in an ideal position to put his own team in place both at home and abroad. Outstanding men and women who did not want to join the Nixon administration during the Watergate crisis are available to Mr. Ford now.

In fact it is hard to imagine

anybody of either party who would not respond to his call for help. Also, unlike Mr. Nixon, he has no promises to keep, no big political contributors to reward with cabinet posts or embassies.

This is one of the advantages of coming to the presidency by nomination through the 26th Amendment rather than by election. It is a rare opportunity to make objective decisions and put together a ministry of talents chosen for ability and experience alone.

Obviously, changing things now would add a great deal to Mr. Ford's burdens. "The easy way," as Mr. Nixon used to say, is to go on as before, counting on men who already know their way around. But in the embassies in Europe and in some cabinet

posts, this may not be the best way.

Chancellor Schmidt of West Germany was making a point in Bonn the other day that the industrial nations had to work out their inflation problems together and do so urgently, and he emphasized that this would require day-to-day consultation.

In recent years the level of consultation with the ambassadors in Washington, London, Paris, Moscow and Tokyo has declined. Only the Soviet ambassador in Washington, Anatoly Dobrynin, has been in day-to-day contact with Mr. Kissinger. But he has in the process demonstrated how important embassies can be when the right men are appointed to the critical posts.

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Countdown Continues For Vietn

By Evans and N

WASHINGTON—Although strategists here still on the Communist side of the border countrywide against South Vietnam, moreover political-military warfare is now being waged by invaders is having effects with cruelty and tactics.

Despite the success tactics, Congress is showing more reluctance to finance defense, as witness massive reductions in both and economic aid required by the Ford administration.

The highly probable in military aid, from \$1 to around \$700 million present fiscal year, means what it implies—decrease in the cost of South Vietnamese arm.

What makes these congressional cutbacks is the steady increase Hanoi from both China-Soviet Union.

That nonmilitary from Peking and Moscow continued at present levels balance of the year, with total American economic at least, few and possibly times. The Communist aid to Hanoi is now estimated a \$1.2-billion-a-year, times the economic aid approved on Aug. 13 by State Foreign Relations Cr

Fervency L

As for military help, officials believe that there enough ammunition in not hands to sustain a live spring 1972 Communist for fully 18 straight months.

Directly matching the potential is the alarm that Hanoi has now 160,000 fresh combat troops to the South since the Jan. cease-fire. That brings communist troop level to an 300,000 today (including 75,000 native Viet Cong—and every single North Vietnamese regular violation of the agreement most.

But it is the perfect Communist tactic, particularly in the peripheral areas Saigon's control touches laps areas of Communism that concerns the Ford administration most.

The tactics are designed further this strategy: b and kidnapping, flight settlers sent by Saigon to isolated areas, thus rendering newly settled areas vulnerable to Communist advance.

Statistics now available the story. In the Sô Hô coastal Quang Ngai 130 homes of new settlers burned to the ground spring to discredit Saigon. The inhabitants were encouraged to move regions "liberated" where the Communists' grievous shortages of labor, farm workers and rations.

One month later, in Lo resettlement center, were destroyed, 100 civil and 15 wounded.

To the north in Qu province—near the border—the invaders rooted more than 10,000 settled there two years moved them west to areas as virtual slave labor.

This is a repeat, but modified tactics, of the加以练习 practiced against S man by Hanoi's invading during the notorious successful 1972 spring-Vietnam invasion. The Communists' grievances shortages of labor, farm workers and rations.

It is no wonder the U.S. officials most the long, bloody Vietnam War—fearful next spring will come this fall.

optimists—particularly believe that if the Communists come then it will be around Easter time in January, 1975, have appeared. U.S. forces and the opening toward China's isolated areas of political currents have been realized. If as yet "white" people are not the only persons possessed of the virtue of magnanimity or goodness, as the word intended to convey. Would someone please boot out those idiots in the Pentagon and the State Department? Yes, too, Mr. Kissinger, who have brought us to this pass?

JOHN ACTON.

Cademario, Switzerland.

Moral Pariahs?

It's a difficult life for sensitive Americans nowadays. On the one hand, we see the need for a foreign policy aimed at containing the Communists, who, in spite of Nixon's "breakthrough," seem just as aggressive as ever. But we are deeply ashamed of such excesses of anti-Communism as our government's seven-year support of the Greek junta and (presumably) the overthrow of the legitimate government in Chile, etc., etc.

Not only are such excesses morally repugnant, the more so because the United States is supposed to be the bulwark of freedom, but they frequently backfire, as witness the recent demonstrations in Athens and the withdrawal of Greek forces from NATO. Some of us fed up with being the moral pariahs of the world, especially when it doesn't seem to do much good. Would someone please boot out those idiots in the Pentagon and the State Department? Yes, too, Mr. Kissinger, who have brought us to this pass?

JOHN ACTON.

Cademario, Switzerland.

Matter of Color

The phrase "Damned white of the Washington Post," that appeared in a letter from V. Boyarin in the Aug. 26 issue is a racist crack that hardly deserves a place in the INT'L. If you feel that his letter had such overriding critical merit that it simply had to be printed then the least you could have done would be to have removed the offensive remark.

In case neither the INT'L nor Mr. Boyarin have realized it, as yet "white" people are not the only persons possessed of the virtue of magnanimity or goodness, as the word intended to convey. I would have thought that you'd have learned that by now.

WILLIAM W. HANSEN.

London.

Litter

One can only praise President Giscard d'Estaing. Besides acting to advance the progress of France nationally, he has taken steps to maintain and increase the beauty and charm of Paris. To mention only two of the latter: his banning of the autoroute on the Left Bank and his revision of the Les Halles project. Obviously he places a higher value on mankind than on machines (the auto), and he is concerned about the environment.

One problem in Paris that arises for his attention, however, is the matter of dogs polluting the sidewalks, and I write to you because this is something that concerns your readers and all visitors to Paris as well as all Parisians. A small matter? Not really. I a born Parisian, have just returned from five months of travel in seven foreign countries and I was appalled to find that Paris has become known as a filthy city. Travel agents laugh and sneer at it. One told me Paris is no longer the City of Light but the City of Dog Dung. A psychologist seriously argued with me that Parisians are so neurotically fond of dogs they actually enjoy stepping in their excrement and urinary defecations.

Let me assure you that I too am very fond of dogs; my natural liking for them is increased by the unforgettable fact that a dog saved me from drowning when I was a child. But dog pollution of the walks is unnecessary. They can be trained to use the gutters, or if leashed (as perhaps they should be) their owners can lead them to the gutters at appropriate times.

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Soviet Writer Gets Permit To Emigrate Key Spokesman for Religious Freedom

MOSCOW, Sept. 3 (UPI).—Soviet writer Anatoly Levitin-Krasnov, a major spokesman for religious freedom in the Soviet Union, has been given permission to emigrate, friends said today.

They said that Mr. Levitin-Krasnov, who was turned down in March when he applied to go to the United States, yesterday was given an exit visa made for Israel. He is to leave next week.

The friends did not know if Mr. Levitin-Krasnov, a Christian, planned to live in Israel or the United States.

The 58-year-old writer, who spent nearly 10 years in prison and labor camps, is one of a number of prominent dissidents recently given permission to emigrate.

Mr. Levitin-Krasnov has written a number of articles and books, most of them published in the West, on religious issues.

Earlier this year he was invited to the United States by

Archbishop John, Russian Orthodox metropolitan of San Francisco.

He said then that he had a

art condition and appealed to

authorities "to give me the possibility of spending the last years

my life in peace."

Woman Going to Israel TEL AVIV, Sept. 3 (Reuters).—Sylvia Zalmansson, freed last month from a Soviet jail after serving four years for her part in an abortive attempt to hijack Russian airliner, is to leave for Israel in 10 days.

In a telephone conversation with Moscow with an aunt here, Ms. Zalmansson said she had just completed a five-day visit to her husband, Edward Kuznetsov, in a Moscow jail.

She, her husband and her two others were jailed for an attempt to hijack a Soviet airliner who had been refused permission to migrate to Israel.

Miss Zalmansson was sentenced to 10 years, her husband to 15 years, her brothers to 10 and years.

Ms. Zalmansson said she intends to visit her brothers in prison and her home town of Iga before leaving for Israel.

Iraq Denies Port Is Russian Base

BERLIN, Sept. 3 (UPI).—The official Iraqi news agency today denied an American assertion that the Soviet Union maintains naval base near the Iraqi port of Basra on the Persian Gulf. It said: "The American claim is fabrication."

"It is aimed at finding justifications for the establishment of American naval bases in the Indian Ocean and the gulf," the agency said.

The agency was commenting on White House statement that the Soviet Union has three military bases in the Indian Ocean, including one near Basra. "Iraq, which is a nonaligned country, jets military bases and alliances," the agency said.

4 Cited in Rouen Riot

ROUEN, France, Sept. 3 (Reuter).—Police charged 24 youths under France's controversial anti-mob law yesterday following a night of vandalism here during the weekend.



ASSOCIATED PRESS
PARIS HOLDUP—René Paolini (center), the prefect of police, inspects the scene of a bank holdup by three masked men in northern Paris yesterday. In a shootout, two bandits and a policeman were killed and another policeman, a bank employee and two others wounded. A third bandit gave himself up.

Saigon Is Said to Threaten U.S. Oil Rig in Thailand Gulf

SAIGON, Sept. 3 (UPI).—South Vietnam has moved a naval task force into the Gulf of Thailand and threatened to seize a French-American oil rig if it is not moved from disputed waters within 10 days, diplomatic sources said today.

They said that the ultimatum was contained in a note handed last week to the Cambodian Embassy in Saigon.

The note said that the Vietnamese Navy will seize and dismantle the rig if it is not moved by midnight on Sept. 12, the diplomats said.

Oil industry sources in Saigon and Singapore said that the rig was American-owned and under lease to a consortium, owned 65 per cent by the French state oil company ELF, and 35 per cent by the Exxon Corp.

Press Secretary J.P. terHorst said that Mr. Ford, who originally hoped to reach a decision this week had decided to hold another meeting with Pentagon and Justice Department officials and give the question more study.

Mr. Ford "wants to refine his thinking," Mr. terHorst said. He added that the President would consult with Martin Hoffman, a counsel for the Defense Department, and Deputy Attorney General Lawrence Silberman.

Mr. Ford met on Saturday with Attorney General William Saxbe and Defense Secretary James Schlesinger, who recommended that Mr. Ford offer draft evaders and deserters the right to earn amnesty by serving up to 18 months in public service and by making a "reaffirmation of allegiance" to the United States.

Mr. Ford milled over the recommendation during the weekend at Camp David, Md., Mr. terHorst said that the President still had some "practical and operational" questions on how to proceed.

It said that only one government soldier was killed during

the raid.

The agency was commenting on

White House statement that the

Vietnam has three military

bases in the Indian Ocean,

including one near Basra. "Iraq,

which is a nonaligned country,

jets military bases and alliances," the agency said.

Train Engineers Are Charged In Zagreb Crash

ZAGREB, Yugoslavia, Sept. 3 (AP).—The engineers of the Athens-Dortmund express train that crashed Friday, killing at least 122 people, were charged by the public prosecutor today with "grave criminal action."

If convicted, the two men could face prison terms of up to 20 years. The train derailed at 55 miles an hour at the entrance to Zagreb railroad station. They were unharmed when the engine carried on by itself into Zagreb station after it became uncoupled from the first coach.

Branko Sesapsa, the prosecutor, said the engineers were familiar with the stretch of track and with the 50 kilometer-an-hour (31 mph) speed limit on it. The express had been running late.

The prosecutor charged the engineer, Nikola Knezevic, 41, and his assistant, Stjepan Varga, 40, with causing the tragedy, but ordered the release of two Zagreb station officials, who were also arrested immediately after the accident.

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BUSINESS

Herald Tribune

FINANCE

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PARIS, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1974

Page 7

Bonn Plans Tighter Bank Controls

BN, Sept. 3 (AP-DJ).—West Germany's Finance Minister, Helmut Schmidt, has today proposed tighter controls on the country's banking and formal protection of its following the collapse of banks within two months.

The proposals would limit the powers of the new "one-man" Banking Supervisory Board and limit bank lending, among other things.

The finance minister also proposed statutory deposit protection supplementing the existing voluntary system.

Aepel's suggestions for bank supervision will be presented formally to legislators on Oct. 18, when the house considers a banking bill proposed by the state of Baden-Württemberg.

The government hopes to have its proposal to the Federal Parliament speeded through the legislative process.

If deposit insurance will be subject of a separate bill to be introduced around the year after full discussion with the community.

Proposals Listed

The main points of the government's banking proposals are:

No new license should be issued to the so-called "private bankers" who single-handedly run banks. Any new banks must at least two proprietors.

Proposed by the government in other Common Market countries.

The Banking Supervisory Board should be given power to withdraw the license of any bank that suffers a loss amounting to half its liable capital minus its nominal capital open reserves.

The bureau should be authorized to conduct routine audits of banks, instead of need for a "special reason," as at present.

Private auditors who certify an annual statement should be required to make a written statement as to the concern's position and to report immediately to authorities any situations that could threaten the safety operation of the bank.

Banks should have to notify authorities if they conduct non-banking business. No such obligation currently exists.

No single major credit should exceed half the liable capital of a bank. At present, authorities only recommend that no major risk go over the total liability.

R. Aepel's plan for statutory deposit insurance envisages payment by a failed bank's liquidator of all claims that can be satisfied through the sale of assets. The liquidator would then effect bill all German banks for his expenditures.

Small Austrian Bank Seeks Moratorium on Debt Payment

VIENNA, Sept. 3 (Reuters).—A small Vienna bank sought government intervention today to stop a run on the bank.

The Allgemeine Wirtschaftsbank said its troubles were influenced by the recent collapse of West Germany's Herstatt Bank in Cologne.

Finance Minister Hannes Androsch said the bank had asked

Swiss Weigh Bank Curbs

ZURICH, Sept. 3 (AP).—Switzerland is considering curbing foreign exchange dealings of banks following the loss of up to \$23 million incurred by Lloyds Bank of London through unauthorized dealings in its Lugano, Switzerland, branch.

A spokesman for the federal banking commission said today that limitations of foreign exchange positions are being studied.

But he made plain that there would not promise water-tight protection against a recurrence of such troubles.

The move would follow West Germany's measures announced last week that limit foreign exchange dealings to 30 per cent of a bank's liable capital effective Oct. 1. There was no estimate on what percentage was being envisaged for Swiss banks and when it might take effect.

The spokesman said that such a move required "careful study."

He said a tightening of the commercial banks' internal controls was most important. "Of what use are limitations of positions if the positions are falsely reported?" he asked.

Cut in Oil Output Said Urged by Experts of OPEC

VIENNA, Sept. 3 (AP).—The world's major oil-producing countries are likely to agree on moderate cuts in output later this month in an effort to keep up prices that are under pressure from a growing surplus of oil, well informed sources said here today.

They said experts of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) who wound up a five-day meeting here yesterday recommended the cutbacks to balance worldwide supply and demand.

The recommendation goes before OPEC's ministerial conference scheduled to take place here in Sept. 13.

OPEC headquarters did not comment on the organization's future price policy pending a decision by the ministers. But it was understood that, in the face of the current oil production surplus, price boosts for the last quarter of this year could be virtually ruled out.

The average price for crude oil from Arab countries, following an almost four-fold increase during 1973, is at present \$11.85 a barrel. That price was "frozen" in January this year and has not been changed since.

BOUGHT, SOLD, QUOTED, AND RESEARCHED...

Low-visibility over the counter stocks (September 3 levels)

	Bid	Ask
Agrofik Ltd.	0.50	0.70
Cobaltex	9.25	10.25
Coherent Rad.	8.00	8.75
Intel	30.00	31.50
Mineral Rev.	1.75	1.95
Offshore Log.	8.87	9.00
Recognition Eq.	2.50	2.75

For information on prices of any other securities, write to

PIWEKA S.A.
Florissant 55, CH-1206 Geneva,
Switzerland.

Please send me further information:

Name: _____

Address: _____

Telephone: _____

\$850-Million Algerian Gas Factory Set**Output From Plant To Go to Europe**

ALGIERS, Sept. 3 (Reuters).—An international consortium yesterday signed an \$850-million contract with Algeria's state-run company Sonatrach for the construction of a huge liquefied natural gas factory, the Algerian news agency reported.

The consortium, led by the Belgian firm Sybeta, includes the companies Mannesmann of West Germany, Creusot-Loire of France, Voest-Alpine of Austria, Chemical Construction Corp. of the United States, and Traction Electric of Belgium.

The liquefied gas will be mostly for the European market, and will be sold in the framework of a contract signed between Sonatrach and a consortium of European companies.

The factory, to be built at Arzew, western Algeria, will produce 15.5 million cubic meters of liquefied natural gas annually. It will be the most important of its kind in the world, according to the Algerian news agency, and will employ about 800 people.

Bank sources blamed the crisis on a mushrooming loss of confidence following the collapse of the Herstatt Bank, but said there was no direct connection.

The Algemeine director said the Herstatt collapse "provoked" withdrawals of about 1.5 billion schillings (about \$4 million) from the Austrian bank.

Banking sources said the difficulties were due to the decision by several major depositors to withdraw fixed-term deposits.

The bank said it had been in no way involved with currency speculation and won't take measures to restore its liquidity.

The statement said the bank was able to meet withdrawals but stopped trading today to protect depositions and to forestall a further drain on reserves.

Mr. Androsch, speaking at Alpbach, in the Austrian Tyrol, announced the appointment of a government inspector and said that what percentage was being envisaged for Swiss banks and when it might take effect.

The spokesman said that such a move required "careful study."

He said a tightening of the commercial banks' internal controls was most important. "Of what use are limitations of positions if the positions are falsely reported?" he asked.

There is no reason to expect repercussions elsewhere in the Italian banking system, the minister said.

The Algemeine was founded 17 years ago and had assets of 1,003 million schillings last year.

However, he said the comptroller's office had not issued any "directive" to examiners on the subject.

The Times said in a Washington dispatch that loans to Argentina and Chile also have been placed in the "problematical" category.

Mr. Mullen said the comptroller's office had a category—"other loans especially mentioned"—which might include credits to Italy, Argentina or others.

He said his office "definitely" does not tell American banks to whom they can lend or how much they can lend.

Mr. Mullen said that bank examiners are required to evaluate the assets of national banks, and his office "to assist them in evaluating large credits of (certain U.S. firms such as) Penn Central, on foreign governments," brings its examiners in for a discussion of "how they'd arrive at classifications for such credits."

He said chief bank examiners from New York, Chicago and San Francisco recently met with Treasury officials here in such an evaluation session. It was as a result of this meeting, the Times reported, that the comptroller's office "alerted" its bank examiners.

Mr. Mullen said the three chief examiners at that meeting had

been alerted to the sharp downturn yesterday following Lloyds' announcement of foreign exchange losses.

Lloyds was up 7 to 134, Barclays up 1 to 154, Midland up 7 to 174 and National Westminster 1 to 144.

There was no indication of the size of the liabilities involved but they are covered by a special fund set up by the council from contributions from its members.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES**VW Undecided on U.S. Plant**

The board of directors of Volkswagenwerk is still undecided about whether to build an assembly plant in the United States. The question was discussed at a board meeting Monday and it was decided that additional study is needed on the profitability of such an operation. VW sources estimate that such a project could cost the company about \$1 billion. They say that a decision on whether or not to proceed with the project is unlikely to be taken this year.

Preussag Turnover Up 25.5 Per Cent

Preussag consolidated sales in the first six months rose 25.5 per cent to 12.8 billion deutsche marks from the year-earlier period. The diversified West German industrial company said profit in the second quarter exceeded that of the first, but it did not give any figures.

Preussag, which has interests in energy, metals, transport and construction, says higher prices for metals and oil helped second-quarter profit. But it adds that the coal and building sectors of its business did not fare well.

Ford 1975 Prices Up Sharply

By making some previously optional equipment standard, Ford Motor will apparently raise some

of its 1975 model prices far more than the average 5 per cent, or \$416 tentative overall increase it previously announced, the Wall Street Journal reports.

Ford, like other makers, contends the optional equipment made standard is not a price boost because the equipment is an added value for the buyer. The company has not yet published a final price list for any of its 1975 models, but has set tentative dealer billing prices on six luxury models—which are up by amounts ranging from 8.6 to 18 per cent, or from \$436 to \$1,564. General Motors, which rolled back its price increases under pressure from the White House, has raised its prices an average 8.6 per cent, or \$430, including charges in equipment.

KLM Plans Austerity Program

KLM Royal Dutch Airlines plans an austerity program to cut costs after losses of \$4 million guilders (about \$30 million) this fiscal year and 48 million guilders last year. The company says it will discuss its plans with the unions, but gave no details of their content. KLM lost \$2.8 million guilders in the first quarter ended June 30 and earlier this year said it did not expect a return to profitable operations during the current fiscal year. According to unconfirmed reports, the loss could rise to 100 million guilders for the full year.

As Change in Fed Policy Is Disputed**Prices and Volume Decline on Wall Street**

NEW YORK, Sept. 3 (UPI).—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange sank today, wiping out most of the sharp gain scored on Friday.

Friday's rally, which interrupted a three-week plunge, was set off by reports that the Federal Reserve was relaxing its monetary policy which fueled hopes

for lower interest rates and a recovery of stock prices.

However, whether the Fed's open-handedness was motivated by technical factors during a holiday-shortened bank statement week or foreshadowed more significant objectives was debated by dealers.

Salomon Brothers, the big Treasury securities dealers, did not see any profound change in policy.

The Fed's action today in selling \$100 million of Treasury bills, which drains liquidity from the banking system, also destroyed the last lingering hopes that there had been any switch toward ease in monetary policy.

The Fed allowed the federal funds rate to rise progressively through the session to close between 12.375 and 12.50 per cent, against a low of 11.75 per cent, without moving to add funds to the system.

The Dow Jones industrial average sank 15.28 to 663.33. It gained almost 22 points on Friday and was ahead about five points in early trading today.

Volume totaled 12.75 million shares compared with 16.23 million on Friday.

Declines in government bonds ranged about 1/8 point.

Treasury bills also gave ground, losing some of the gains they made late last week. The three-month bill rate jumped about 23 basis points in yield from the auction average to 9.38 per cent bid, while the six-month bill added around 22 points in yield to 9.49 per cent.

Elsewhere, other rises in yield ranged between 15 and 20 basis points.

In Chicago, heavy selling in the last hour pushed most farm commodity futures to limit declines.

Abu Dhabi Gets 60% of Oil Concern**Accord Is Called Step to Ownership**

ABU DHABI, Sept. 3 (Reuters).—This Persian Gulf emirate today signed an accord with Western oil companies giving it a controlling 60 per cent share of Abu Dhabi Petroleum Co.

The agreement, similar to those between other major producers in the Gulf and foreign oil firms, increased the government participation from 25 per cent. In return, Abu Dhabi will pay the Western oil companies \$40 million compensation.

Previously, British Petroleum, Royal Dutch Shell and Cie Francaise des Petroles each had shares of almost 18 per cent and Mobil and Exxon each had stakes of almost nine per cent.

Finance and Oil Minister Mana Oteibah, who hailed today's accord as an outstanding achievement after announcing yesterday that talks had broken down, said negotiations were expected soon with Abu Dhabi Marine Areas Ltd., the second major company here, on a similar agreement.

Mr. Oteibah told a news conference today that the accord is provisional, adding that it is a step toward Abu Dhabi's full control of its natural resources.

Today's agreement is back to Jan. 1. It provides that Abu Dhabi Petroleum Co. will pay the government \$500 million to cover the country's increased share in the crude oil extracted since that date.

The company will in future buy 300,000 barrels a day of the emirate's share in the production at a price of \$11.90 a barrel. Abu Dhabi Petroleum produces about 1.6 million barrels a day.

British Reserves Rise

LONDON, Sept. 3 (AP).—Britain's reserves of gold and foreign currency backing the pound sterling increased by \$162 million last month, due mainly to borrowing overseas, the Treasury announced today.

U.K. Brokerage Firm Fails

LONDON, Sept. 3 (AP).—A London stock brokerage firm collapsed today, the fifth this year, the Stock Exchange Council announced.

The Times said in a Washington dispatch that loans to Argentina and Chile also have been placed in the "problematical" category.

Mr. Mullen said the comptroller's office had a category—"other loans especially mentioned"—which might include credits to Italy, Argentina or others.

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been alerted to the sharp downturn yesterday following Lloyds' announcement of foreign exchange losses. Lloyds was up 7 to 134, Barclays up 1 to 1

NEW YORK, Sept. 3.—Cash prices in primary markets as reported today in New York were:

Commodity and date	Yester.	Today
Cotton 41-lb. 12	\$1.02	\$1.70
Cotton 4 Sanfor. 12	1.84	1.74
TEXILES		
STRUCTURE 64-80 30%, F.O.	31	—
METALS		
Elect. Alms. 12x12 ft. 100	780.00	122.00
Iron & P. Ph. 12	174.16	170.00
Steel scrap No 1 1/2 ft. 100-110	54.55	54.55
Lead scrap 100-lb. 100	25.85	27.25
Copper scrap 100-lb. 100	10.00	10.00
Tim. 1/8" x 12" 1.00	0.04-0.05	—
Zinc E. S. L. basic 12"	3.65-3.70	2.07-2.11
Silver N.Y. 10	3.38	2.625
COMMODITY indices		
Money's index (Aug. 100)	Dec 21, 1971	820.0 043.7
♦ Nominal		

U.S. Commodity Prices

NEW YORK FUTURES

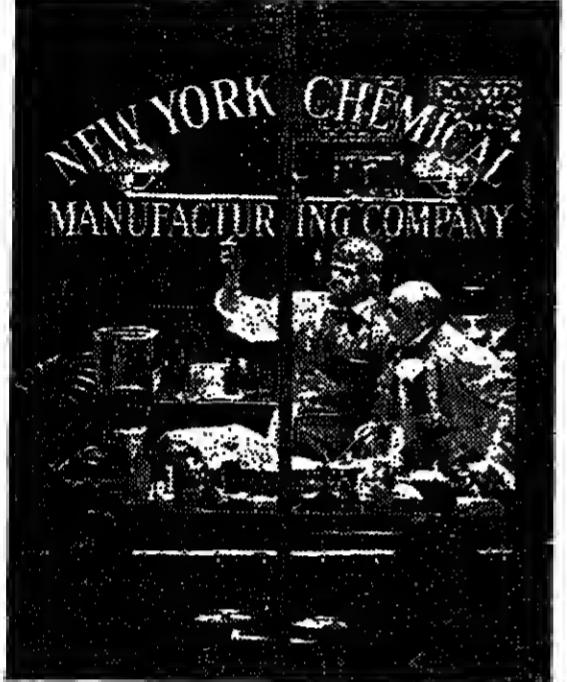
Oct	59.42	60.50	60.30
Sep. 3, 1978	59.42	60.50	60.30
WORLD SUGAR No. 11			
Oct	142.00	142.00	142.00
Nov	142.00	142.00	142.00
Dec	142.00	142.00	142.00
Mar	142.00	142.00	142.00
May	142.00	142.00	142.00
July	142.00	142.00	142.00
Sept.	142.00	142.00	142.00
OCT	142.00	142.00	142.00
Wool			
Oct	162.00	162.00	162.00
Nov	162.00	162.00	162.00
Dec	162.00	162.00	162.00
Mar	162.00	162.00	162.00
May	162.00	162.00	162.00
July	162.00	162.00	162.00
Sept.	162.00	162.00	162.00
OCT	162.00	162.00	162.00
SILVER			
Oct	412.00	378.00	366.00
Sep. 3, 1978	385.00	386.00	386.00
Oct	412.00	385.00	386.00
Nov	412.00	412.00	412.00
Dec	412.00	412.00	412.00
Mar	412.00	412.00	412.00
May	412.00	412.00	412.00
July	412.00	412.00	412.00
Sept.	412.00	412.00	412.00
OCT	412.00	412.00	412.00
LIVE BEEF CATTLE (40,000 lbs.)			
Oct	40.15	40.15	39.85
Nov	40.15	40.15	39.85
Dec	40.15	40.15	39.85
Mar	40.15	40.15	39.85
May	40.15	40.15	39.85
July	40.15	40.15	39.85
Sept.	40.15	40.15	39.85
OCT	40.15	40.15	39.85
DRANGE JUICE			
Open	52.40	52.50	51.65
High	52.50	52.50	51.70
Low	52.00	52.00	51.70
Close	52.00	52.00	51.70
Pt.C.	52.50	52.50	51.70
Oct	52.50	52.50	51.70
Nov	52.50	52.50	51.70
Dec	52.50	52.50	51.70
Mar	52.50	52.50	51.70
May	52.50	52.50	51.70
July	52.50	52.50	51.70
Sept.	52.50	52.50	51.70
OCT	52.50	52.50	51.70
COTTON No. 2			
Oct	53.40	54.20	53.25
Nov	53.50	53.50	53.45
Dec	53.50	53.50	53.45
Mar	53.50	53.50	53.45
May	53.50	53.50	53.45
July	53.50	53.50	53.45
Sept.	53.50	53.50	53.45
OCT	53.50	53.50	53.45
CHICAGO FUTURES			
Open	52.40	52.50	51.70
High	52.50	52.50	51.70
Low	52.00	52.00	51.70
Close	52.00	52.00	51.70
Pt.C.	52.50	52.50	51.70
Oct	52.50	52.50	51.70
Nov	52.50	52.50	51.70
Dec	52.50	52.50	51.70
Mar	52.50	52.50	51.70
May	52.50	52.50	51.70
July	52.50	52.50	51.70
Sept.	52.50	52.50	51.70
OCT	52.50	52.50	51.70
WHEAT (No. 3 soft bu.)			
Oct	34.45	42.45	40.00
Nov	34.45	42.45	40.00
Dec	34.45	42.45	40.00
Mar	34.45	42.45	40.00
May	34.45	42.45	40.00
July	34.45	42.45	40.00
Sept.	34.45	42.45	40.00
OCT	34.45	42.45	40.00
PORK BELLY (100 lbs.)			
Oct	37.00	37.25	36.35
Nov	37.00	37.25	36.35
Dec	37.00	37.25	36.35
Mar	37.00	37.25	36.35
May	37.00	37.25	36.35
July	37.00	37.25	36.35
Sept.	37.00	37.25	36.35
OCT	37.00	37.25	36.35
WHEAT (No. 3 hard red bu.)			
Oct	34.45	42.45	40.00
Nov	34.45	42.45	40.00
Dec	34.45	42.45	40.00
Mar	34.45	42.45	40.00
May	34.45	42.45	40.00
July	34.45	42.45	40.00
Sept.	34.45	42.45	40.00
OCT	34.45	42.45	40.00
SOYBEAN OIL (400 lbs.)			
Oct	34.45	42.45	40.00
Nov	34.45	42.45	40.00
Dec	34.45	42.45	40.00
Mar	34.45	42.45	40.00
May	34.45	42.45	40.00
July	34.45	42.45	40.00
Sept.	34.45	42.45	40.00
OCT	34.45	42.45	40.00
SOYBEAN MEAL (100 tons)			
Oct	34.45	42.45	40.00
Nov	34.45	42.45	40.00
Dec	34.45	42.45	40.00
Mar	34.45	42.45	40.00
May	34.45	42.45	40.00
July	34.45	42.45	40.00
Sept.	34.45	42.45	40.00
OCT	34.45	42.45	40.00
Market Summary			
Sept. 3, 1974			
Most Actives—New York			
Sales	26,100	26,100	26,100
Close	52.40	52.50	51.70
H.C.	52.40	52.50	51.70
Pt.C.	52.40	52.50	51.70
Oct	52.40	52.50	51.70
Nov	52.40	52.50	51.70
Dec	52.40	52.50	51.70
Mar	52.40	52.50	51.70
May	52.40	52.50	51.70
July	52.40	52.50	51.70
Sept.	52.40	52.50	51.70
OCT	52.40	52.50	51.70
DAILY BEAN INDEX			
Sep. 3, 1974	7.35	7.40	7.16
Nov.	7.35	7.40	7.16
Dec.	7.35	7.40	7.16
Mar.	7.35	7.40	7.16
May	7.35	7.40	7.16
July	7.35	7.40	7.16
Sept.	7.35	7.40	7.16
OCT	7.35	7.40	7.16
London Commodities			
Today			
Bid-asked			
Copper wire bars			
Spot	27.75	27.75	27.75
Oct	27.75	27.75	27.75
Dec	27.75	27.75	27.75
Mar	27.75	27.75	27.75
May	27.75	27.75	27.75
July	27.75	27.75	27.75
Sept.	27.75	27.75	27.75
OCT	27.75	27.75	27.75
London Metal Markets			
Today			
Bid-asked			
Copper wire bars			
Spot	27.75	27.75	27.75
Oct	27.75	27.75	27.75
Dec	27.75	27.75	27.75
Mar	27.75	27.75	27.75
May	27.75	27.75</td	

New York Stock Exchange Trading

Stocks and Div. In S	P/E	Stk. No.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Net
Stocks and Div. In S	P/E	Stk. No.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Net
<i>Continued from preceding page.)</i>							
G							
GHG TA-20	20	126	126	126	126	-	0
GRM pB-1	10	148	146	146	146	-	0
GRMSU 1.12	6	244	216	9	9	-	0
GRW Wind wt	4	19	19	19	19	-	0
GWV pC-3.37	2	416	404	404	404	-	0
Gutten Ind	7	19	216	2	2	-	0
H							
Hankey 2.48	7	3	216	254	254	+ 24	0
Hallford Pd	24	22	126	126	126	-	0
Hallibut 1.20	5	2	146	146	146	-	0
Hannaford 1.24	5	2	146	146	146	-	0
Hannay 1.20	6	216	216	216	216	-	0
Hannay Co	6	3	216	216	216	-	0
Hannay Hld	12	223	1196	1196	1196	-	0
Harcott 1.12	6	12	12	12	12	-	0
Harder Atte	12	12	12	12	12	-	0
Harmon 1.16	6	216	216	216	216	-	0
Harris 2.22	6	12	12	12	12	-	0
Harris 2.66	6	12	12	12	12	-	0
Harris 2.67	6	12	12	12	12	-	0
Harris 2.68	6	12	12	12	12	-	0
Hart 1.20	6	12	12	12	12	-	0
Hart 1.24	6	12	12	12	12	-	0
Hart 1.25	6	12	12	12	12	-	0
Hart 1.26	6	12	12	12	12	-	0
Hart 1.27	6	12	12	12	12	-	0
Hart 1.28	6	12	12	12	12	-	0
Hart 1.29	6	12	12	12	12	-	0
Hart 1.30	6	12	12	12	12	-	0
Hart 1.31	6	12	12	12	12	-	0
Hart 1.32	6	12	12	12	12	-	0
Hart 1.33	6	12	12	12	12	-	0
Hart 1.34	6	12	12	12	12	-	0
Hart 1.35	6	12	12	12	12	-	0
Hart 1.36	6	12	12	12	12	-	0
Hart 1.37	6	12	12	12	12	-	0
Hart 1.38	6	12	12	12	12	-	0
Hart 1.39	6	12	12	12	12	-	0
Hart 1.40	6	12	12	12	12	-	0
Hart 1.41	6	12	12	12	12	-	0
Hart 1.42	6	12	12	12	12	-	0
Hart 1.43	6	12	12	12	12	-	0
Hart 1.44	6	12	12	12	12	-	0
Hart 1.45	6	12	12	12	12	-	0
Hart 1.46	6	12	12	12	12	-	0
Hart 1.47	6	12	12	12	12	-	0
Hart 1.48	6	12	12	12	12	-	0
Hart 1.49	6	12	12	12	12	-	0
Hart 1.50	6	12	12	12	12	-	0
Hart 1.51	6	12	12	12	12	-	0
Hart 1.52	6	12	12	12	12	-	0
Hart 1.53	6	12	12	12	12	-	0
Hart 1.54	6	12	12	12	12	-	0
Hart 1.55	6	12	12	12	12	-	0
Hart 1.56	6	12	12	12	12	-	0
Hart 1.57	6	12	12	12	12	-	0
Hart 1.58	6	12	12	12	12	-	0
Hart 1.59	6	12	12	12	12	-	0
Hart 1.60	6	12	12	12	12	-	0
Hart 1.61	6	12	12	12	12	-	0
Hart 1.62	6	12	12	12	12	-	0
Hart 1.63	6	12	12	12	12	-	0
Hart 1.64	6	12	12	12	12	-	0
Hart 1.65	6	12	12	12	12	-	0
Hart 1.66	6	12	12	12	12	-	0
Hart 1.67	6	12	12	12	12	-	0
Hart 1.68	6	12	12	12	12	-	0
Hart 1.69	6	12	12	12	12	-	0
Hart 1.70	6	12	12	12	12	-	0
Hart 1.71	6	12	12	12	12	-	0
Hart 1.72	6	12	12	12	12	-	0
Hart 1.73	6	12	12	12	12	-	0
Hart 1.74	6	12	12	12	12	-	0
Hart 1.75	6	12	12	12	12	-	0
Hart 1.76	6	12	12	12	12	-	0
Hart 1.77	6	12	12	12	12	-	0
Hart 1.78	6	12	12	12	12	-	0
Hart 1.79	6	12	12	12	12	-	0
Hart 1.80	6	12	12	12	12	-	0
Hart 1.81	6	12	12	12	12	-	0
Hart 1.82	6	12	12	12	12	-	0
Hart 1.83	6	12	12	12	12	-	0
Hart 1.84	6	12	12	12	12	-	0
Hart 1.85	6	12	12	12	12	-	0
Hart 1.86	6	12	12	12	12	-	0
Hart 1.87	6	12	12	12	12	-	0
Hart 1.88	6	12	12	12	12	-	0
Hart 1.89	6	12	12	12	12	-	0
Hart 1.90	6	12	12	12	12	-	0
Hart 1.91	6	12	12	12	12	-	0
Hart 1.92	6	12	12	12	12	-	0
Hart 1.93	6	12	12	12	12	-	0
Hart 1.94	6	12	12	12	12	-	0
Hart 1.95	6	12	12	12	12	-	0
Hart 1.96	6	12	12	12	12	-	0
Hart 1.97	6	12	12	12	12	-	0
Hart 1.98	6	12	12	12	12	-	0
Hart 1.99	6	12	12	12	12	-	0
Hart 1.00	6	12	12	12	12	-	0
Hart 1.01	6	12	12	12	12	-	0
Hart 1.02	6	12	12	12	12	-	0
Hart 1.03	6	12	12	12	12	-	0
Hart 1.04	6	12	12	12	12	-	0
Hart 1.05	6	12	12	12	12	-	0
Hart 1.06	6	12	12	12	12	-	0
Hart 1.07	6	12	12	12	12	-	0
Hart 1.08	6	12	12	12	12	-	0
Hart 1.09	6	12	12	12	12	-	0
Hart 1.10	6	12	12	12	12	-	0
Hart 1.11	6	12	12	12	12	-	0
Hart 1.12	6	12	12	12	12	-	0
Hart 1.13	6	12	12	12	12	-	0
Hart 1.14	6	12	12	12	12	-	0
Hart 1.15	6	12	12	12	12	-	0
Hart 1.16	6	12	12	12	12	-	0
Hart 1.17	6	12	12	12	12	-	0</

When you know how we became a major international bank, our name will no longer puzzle you.

Today, Chemical Bank is one of the world's leading financial institutions. We do business with over 80% of the world's companies that have over \$2 billion in annual sales. Our world-wide services are so extensive that no matter what business your company is in, we can provide the banking support you need. But 150 years ago we weren't even a bank. We were the New York Chemical Manufacturing Company located in a rural area of Manhattan known as Greenwich Village.



Chemical Bank's past.

Long before we became known as a businessman's bank, we were a businessman's business. We were founded by a local paint manufacturer, a druggist, and a prosperous New York grocer. In 1824 we applied to the legislature for permission to operate as a bank. Later that year a bank charter was granted. Since then a lot of things have changed. For one thing we no longer manufacture chemicals. And for another we no longer require our cashiers to live above the counting room — "the better to guard the bank's funds."

Chemical Bank's present.

In 1917 we ranked 129th among U.S. banks. Today, we're number six and still growing. In the last year we've opened new offices in Beirut, Chicago, Milan, Jakarta, Singapore and the Channel Islands. Right now, we're supplying businessmen with financial energy to meet the changing demands of today's business world. With everything from product and project financing in the developing markets of the Far and the Middle East to specially designed programs involving leasing, commercial financing and factoring.

Chemical Bank's future.

As new markets develop, we'll play an even greater role as an international bank. By increasing our strength in all of the world's major markets and by offering an even wider range of financial services. In Europe and around the world.

Chemical Bank world-wide.

Main Office: New York.
Beirut, Bermuda, Birmingham, Bogotá, Brussels, Buenos Aires, Caracas, Channel Islands, Chicago, Frankfurt, Hong Kong, Jakarta, London, Madrid, Manila, Mexico City, Milan, Monrovia, Nassau, Paris, Rio de Janeiro, San Francisco, São Paulo, Singapore, Sydney, Tokyo, Vienna and Zurich.

CHEMICAL BANK

International business: When needs are financial, the reaction is Chemical.

European Markets (Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam	Ghent	2.58
AICO	1.00	
Albert Heijn	0.46	
Albert Heijn	1.88	
Alpenbank	2.00	
Amrabank	55.99	
Amro	22.00	
Fodder	30.50	
Hemiksen	15.00	
H.V.A.	1.00	
Hollandia	22.50	
Hopmann	47.00	
RandMines	1.40	
Rank Cray	1.00	
Rank Cray	1.00	
Reitmans	25.50	
Rolens	1.50	
Shell	1.00	
Royal Dutch	76.10	
Unilever	84.20	
Von Ommen	32.40	
Ver Maats	1.00	

Brussels

Frankfurt

Milan

Paris

London

Zurich

</div

American Stock Exchange Trading

Stocks and Div In S		Sls.	Net Low. Div In S	P/E	100s. High Low Last. Ch'ge	Stocks and High. Low. Div In S		P/E	Sls.	Net 100s. High Low Last. Ch'ge	
(Continued from preceding page.)											
1% Neonec .45	4	2	112	115	115	115	116	116	116	116	116
11% NePCM .10s	28	1	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
25% NENucir .30	14	18	294	285	285	285	285	285	285	285	285
11-16 Newdrill M	23	20	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116
10% NMex Ariz .62	5	5	115	115	115	115	115	115	115	115	115
4% Newark Rs .5	5	3	134	134	134	134	134	134	134	134	134
4% N Proc .35s	6	17	5	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47
9% NYTimes .60	5	52	916	916	916	916	916	916	916	916	916
4% NJBPR .15s	6	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48
2% Noel Indust .2	2	134	134	134	134	134	134	134	134	134	134
1% Norick Inc .4	4	5	178	178	178	178	178	178	178	178	178
1/2 NorAmMt wt .10	10	42	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38
4/2 NorAmR Roy .8	8	5	516	496	496	496	496	496	496	496	496
1-16 NorCdn Oils .7	7	4	316	316	316	316	316	316	316	316	316
3% NNGMud wt .5	17	496	496	496	496	496	496	496	496	496	496
2% Novo Corp .5	5	16	296	296	296	296	296	296	296	296	296
3% Nuclear Ost .5	5	12	316	2	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
9/4 NumecO Gs .16	6	6	916	916	916	916	916	916	916	916	916
O											
4% Oakwood Hom .2	2	3	396	394	394	394	394	394	394	394	394
13/4 Offshore Ca .5	11	142	142	142	142	142	142	142	142	142	142
2/2 Ohio Art .24	4	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
10% OhjBrass .1	18	3	1116	1116	1116	1116	1116	1116	1116	1116	1116
4% Oh Sealy .30	4	20	5	47	5	47	5	47	5	47	5
16% OKC Co .1	3	1	1816	1816	1816	1816	1816	1816	1816	1816	1816
2/2 Olla Ind .3	3	1	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216
20 OnLine Sys .10	4	21	207	207	207	207	207	207	207	207	207
1/4 Onan Co .20s	4	1	1116	1116	1116	1116	1116	1116	1116	1116	1116
3/4 Oklep .125s	3	2450	71	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
3/4 Oriflame .30s	2	1	546	536	536	536	536	536	536	536	536
1/2 Ormand Ind .14	14	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
6% OverDr .40	4	7	7	616	616	616	616	616	616	616	616
2% OzarkA .05s	8	11	314	316	316	316	316	316	316	316	316
P - Q											
14/4 PGE6pf .150	11	1616	1616	1616	1616	1616	1616	1616	1616	1616	1616
14/4 PGE PfL .37	2	1416	1416	1416	1416	1416	1416	1416	1416	1416	1416
12/4 PG R0 pfL .25	5	1	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
12/4 PG PTA .25	2	12	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
11/4 PG L8pfL .30	1	1354	1254	1254	1254	1254	1254	1254	1254	1254	1254
22 PG 9.2pfL .32	2	2312	2312	2312	2312	2312	2312	2312	2312	2312	2312
20/4 PG 0.1pfL .04	2	2046	2012	2012	2012	2012	2012	2012	2012	2012	2012
21 PG 8.2pfL .05	5	21	2012	2012	2012	2012	2012	2012	2012	2012	2012
22/4 PG 9.4pfL .37	2	2257	2257	2257	2257	2257	2257	2257	2257	2257	2257
3/4 P Holdings .34	5	5	346	346	346	346	346	346	346	346	346
40 PoCl1 pfL .450	2130	4496	4496	4496	4496	4496	4496	4496	4496	4496	4496
40% PoCl1 pfL .456	220	4124	4124	4124	4124	4124	4124	4124	4124	4124	4124
12/4 PNW Tel .112	8	14	1256	1256	1256	1256	1256	1256	1256	1256	1256
7/4 PoSavL .28	9	48	195	195	195	195	195	195	195	195	195
11/4 PallCp .036	8	11	14	1514	1514	1514	1514	1514	1514	1514	1514
1 Palomar Finl .1	10	1	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
11/5 PanOcean G	70	18	814	814	814	814	814	814	814	814	814
1/2 Pandl Brdfl .4	12	14	1256	1256	1256	1256	1256	1256	1256	1256	1256
2 Ponteole .3	3	3	346	346	346	346	346	346	346	346	346
2/4 ParaPkg .10	3	2	416	416	416	416	416	416	416	416	416
4/4 Park Ch .04	2	2	476	476	476	476	476	476	476	476	476
3/4 Park El .05s	4	4	346	336	336	336	336	336	336	336	336
12/4 Persons .65s	7	11	14	1376	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
1 Pat Fashion .6	6	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
4 Patagonia .20	3	10	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
5/4 PoloCG .60s	6	40	616	616	616	616	616	616	616	616	616
4/4 Patrick Pet .5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
R											
55/4 15% RangerO Can	39	17	17	1636	1636	1636	1636	1636	1636	1636	1636
4/4 Rapdom .97	81	17	17	152	152	152	152	152	152	152	152
5/4 Ray Regrs .54	56	3	346	346	346	346	346	346	346	346	346
11/4 RaymPf .40	62	2	756	756	756	756	756	756	756	756	756
2 Reading Ind .3	6	2	756	756	756	756	756	756	756	756	756
12/4 Reevens Talc	13	1	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116
1/4 RefrigT Jpp	0	2	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216
12/4 RelifF Jpp .81a	289	1	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116
1/4 RelifF pfL .24	1	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
2/4 Rel Grp wt .13	13	13	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116
5/4 RemAr .80s	5	25	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104
12/4 RepMin wt .12	12	14	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
44 ReschCh .88	74	74	676	676	676	676	676	676	676	676	676
1/4 Resistifx .30	6	1	716	716	716	716	716	716	716	716	716
12/4 Restraint A	19	41	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124
1/4 Rest Assoc	21	21	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124
1/4 Rev Nor .16	11	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1/4 RH Med Svc	3	5	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176
S											
2/4 Riblet Prod	3	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216
7/4 Richton .10e	11	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116
5/4 Riley Ms pf	11	716	716	716	716	716	716	716	716	716	716
7/4 Riley Co .3	3	2	716	716	716	716	716	716	716	716	716
6/4 RilonM Lad	5	2	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124
25/4 RobinHod	10	183	508	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47
8/4 Rockway .88	4	9	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
7/4 RockW Nat	7	13	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116
1/4 Rolland Ind	4	2	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124
2/4 Romar Corp	14	7	134	134	134	134	134	134	134	134	134
1/4 Rosetra	14	5	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116
1/4 RossTr Co	12	6	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124
1/4 Royce Corp	14	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116
1/4 Royal Amr	6	2	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124
1/4 Royalton Fd	3	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1/4 Roych Col	3	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1/4 Roych Hld	10	22	1316	1316	1316	1316	1316	1316	1316	1316	1316
1/4 Roych Hld	10	19	1316	1316	1316	1316	1316	1316	1316	1316	1316
1/4 Roych Hld	10	17	1316	1316	1316	1316	1316	1316	1316	1316	1316
1/4 Roych Hld	10	15	1316	1316	1316	1316	1316	1316	1316	1316	1316
1/4 Roych Hld	10	13	1316	1316	1316	1316	1316	1316	1316	1316	1316
1/4 Roych Hld	10	11	1316	1316	1316	1316	1316	1316	1316	1316	1316
1/4 Roych Hld	10	9	1316	1316	1316	1316	1316	1316	1316	1316	1316
1/4 Roych Hld	10	7	1316	1316	1316	1316	1316	1316	1316	1316	1316
1/4 Roych Hld	10	5	1316	1316	1316	1316	1316	1316	1316	1316	1316
1/4 Roych Hld	10	3	1316	131							

International Bonds Traded in Europe

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Merriill Lynch

The world's money and stock markets aren't getting easier — they're getting more difficult. In these turbulent times you need more and better information and more and better expertise to stay ahead of today's rapid changes.

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Merrill Lynch is wherever you are.

Toronto Stocks

Closing prices on Aug. 30, 1874

	High	Low	Last	Chg'd		High	Low	Last	Chg'd
J Abby, Glen	310	305	305	- 5		200	Gl.	ÖH Sds	S 614
J Abilibi	S 92	90%	90%	- 1%		550	GL	Paper	S 174%
J Acklands	8 111%	111%	111%			218	Gt W	Life	S 50
J Acres Ltd	S 6	5%	5%			574	Greywind	S 15%	15%
J Aspinco E	S 7%	7%	7%	+ 1%		300	Guzzar	Tst	S 5%
J Agric Ind	470	450	450	- 20		450	Hammond	C	S 245
							220	220	- 1%

Securities Brokerage

with more than one and a half million accounts, private or institutional, worldwide. On average it takes part in one in every eight round-lot transactions on the New York Stock Exchange. Back-up facilities include the largest private computer installation in New York and a globe-girdling communication network. Your account executive has direct access to in-depth research which regularly covers over 1,000 stocks.

Commodities

Merrill Lynch is the largest commodities futures broker, in terms of dollar volume of brokerage transactions executed both in the US and worldwide. Merrill Lynch is a member of all major commodities exchanges in the United States and all over the world. Merrill Lynch handles future contracts in more than 40 different commodities.

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In 1973 the Merrill Lynch group of companies led the investment banking industry, having managed or co-managed over \$15,000 million of financing, including \$1,000 million of international financing, \$7,700 million of public corporate financing in the US, \$5,500 million of public US Government, Government agency and municipal financing in the US, and \$730 million of private financing in the US—including \$400 million of real estate financing.

The corporate finance teams of Merrill Lynch can focus their strengths throughout the world on your financing requirements.

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Through its subsidiaries, Lionel D. Edie and Co. Inc., and Lionel D. Edie International, Merrill Lynch is also a leader in the area of investment counselling and economic consulting. The name of Edie has long been associated with the concept of independent and thorough research. This research is carried on in New York and Geneva. In the US alone Edie employs one of the largest forces of economics professionals of any non-governmental organisation. Edie is qualified to manage investments as well as provide economic services. Edie can monitor trends in all countries which offer investments of

4

Investment Counselling and Economic Consulting

Through its subsidiaries, Lionel D. Edie and Co. Inc., and Lionel D. Edie International, Merrill Lynch is also a leader in the area of investment counselling and economic consulting. The name of Edie has long been associated with the concept of independent and thorough research. This research is carried on in New York and Geneva. In the US alone Edie employs one of the largest forces of economics professionals of any non-governmental organisation. Edie is qualified to manage investments as well as provide economic services. Edie can monitor trends in all countries which offer investments of

Central Stocks



MERRILL LYNCH INTERNATIONAL INCORPORATED

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CROSSWORD.

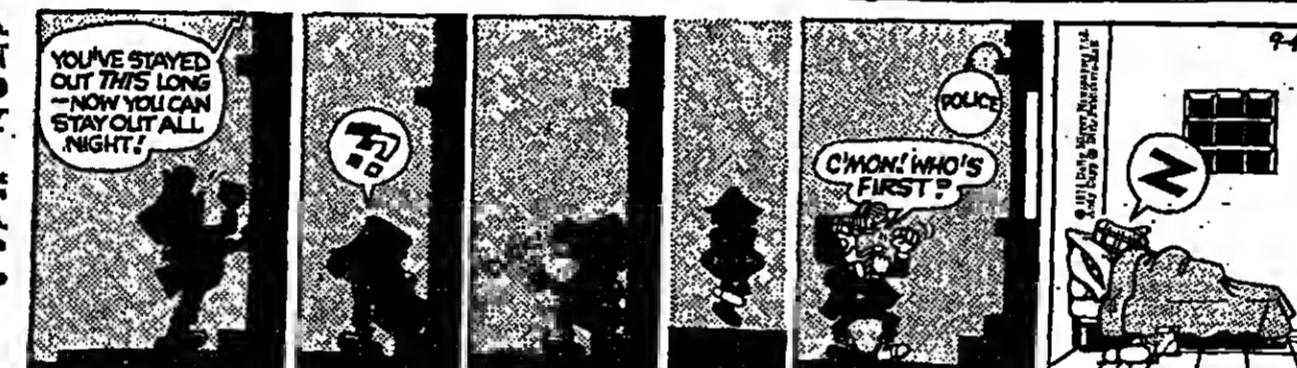
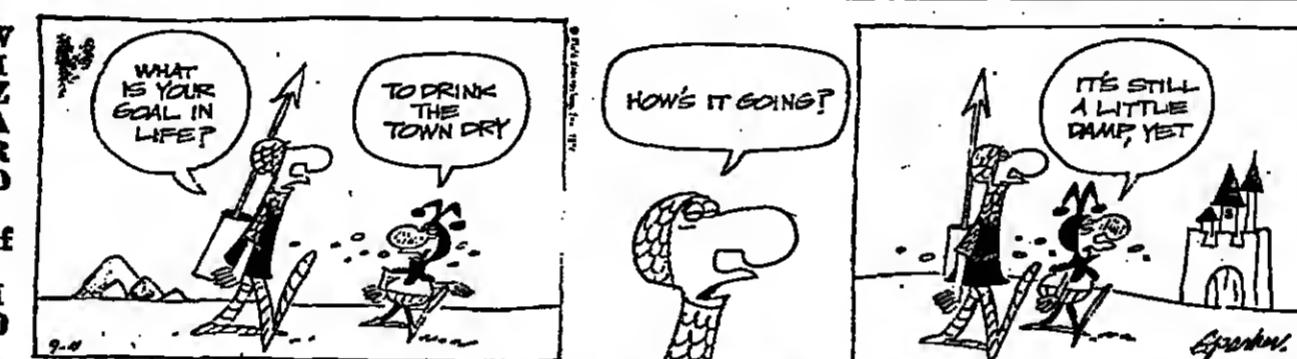
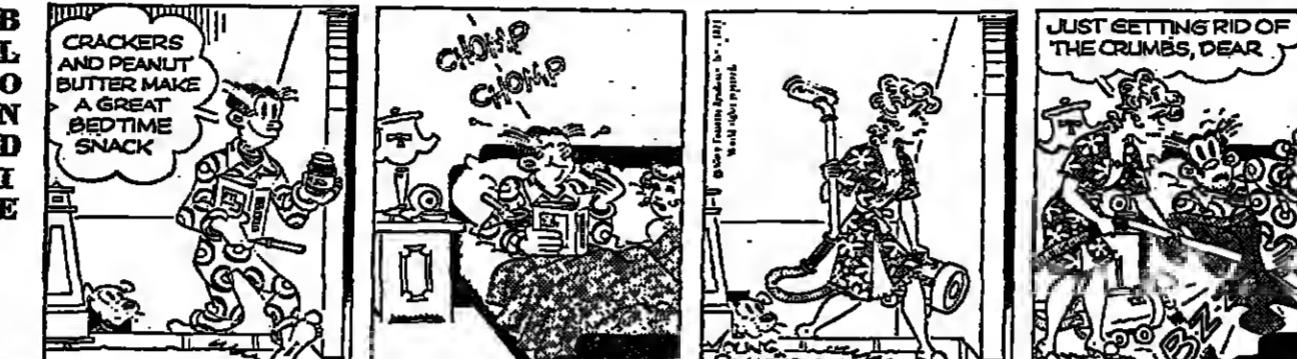
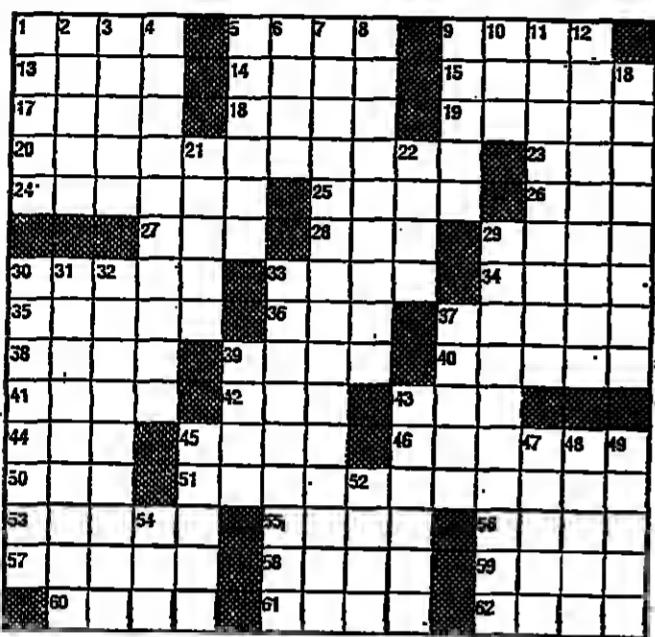
By Will Weng

ACROSS

- Corn holders
- Earth goddess
- Pivotal point
- Damage
- Tides of courtesy; Abb.
- Part of LEM
- Exchange premium
- Defeat soundly
- Nitrogen compound
- "Over we..."
- Depot; Abb.
- Layers
- Chicago attraction
- Inquisitive sounds
- Revolver
- Curve of a ship's planks
- Allies' fee
- European spa
- Word in Latin class
- Polynesian bird
- Carroll character
- Old French coin
- Thunder units
- Vishnu incarnation

DOWN

- Converses
- Should, with "to"
- Bramble
- Railway mail carrier
- Berliner
- Formerly, old style
- Rabbit
- au vin
- dos, tres
- Times of day: Abb.
- Japanese city near Kyoto
- Spring upon
- Morse code signal
- Joint heirs
- "mio"
- Neighborhood
- Pairs
- Small groove
- 100-year units: Abb.
- Sea eagle
- Witnessed
- Blue-pencil
- Campanella et al.
- Drenched
- What "E" does, à la Einstein
- John Glenn, e.g.
- Embrace
- Pirates' drink
- Restricted to a single gender
- Wife of Socrates
- Change an appraisal
- Him
- Playthings
- Versatile one
- West Indies island
- Scaremongers
- Five-and-ten
- Modern science field
- Long, narrow boat
- Witnessed
- Outside: Prefix
- Flying the sky
- Most of earth's surface
- Prefix for surgical or logical
- Letters
- Italian painter
- Emulate
- Pinocchio



DENNIS THE MENACE



Yesterday's JUMBLE: UTTER HASTY CHALET DREDGE
Answer: What the amorous kettler had—A CRUSH ON HER

(Answers tomorrow)

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here:

□ □ □

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's JUMBLE: UTTER HASTY CHALET DREDGE
Answer: What the amorous kettler had—A CRUSH ON HER

(Answers tomorrow)

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

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□ □ □

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's JUMBLE: UTTER HASTY CHALET DREDGE
Answer: What the amorous kettler had—A CRUSH ON HER

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Newcombe, Ashe Triumph

Former Winners ain in U.S. Tennis

EST HILLS, N.Y., Sept. 3.—Defending champion Newcombe today powered into the quarter-finals of U.S. Open tennis champion where he was joined by other former winners, Ashe and Ken Rosewall, through to the quarters second successive year dia's unseeded Vijay Amritraj, who is headed for another title with Rosewall, the second seed and winner of this title, defeated Moore of South Africa, 7-5; Rosewall, the fifth, who was champion in 1964 and 1970, triumphed 16th-seeded Amritraj, 6-1, 6-7, 7-5; Ashe, the eighth seed, in the first Open in 1968, ninth-seeded Guillermo Vilas of Argentina, 6-7, 6-4, 7-5; Amritraj beat 11th-seeded Ressner, 6-3, 6-3, 6-4, three former winners all of their easiest victories of tournament as a brief rain-soaked the grass courts, made playing conditions

who will play on South Davis Cup team against the competition's semi-pointed at the court and And they call that a court? supposed to be the world's grass courts will be dug up conclusion of this year's tournaments and an artificial will be laid at the West Tennis Club.

combe, who has amassed 6 this year, said, "The come are the worst I can remember, but when I had to doing for a big point, I did

come, grinning, said, "I'm men. Beating Tony in the last round gave my appetite back." 30-year-old Australian has played tournament tennis his defeat by Leonid Fedorov. He had a slight back when the championship i here last Wednesday.

An Easy Match ... man, who had little to beat even, who made unforced nearly every time he went ball, said, "This is my tournament."

unseeded Indian, who will India's Davis Cup challenge at Russia, said, "When I a seeded player, I play all better. There is no pressure you meet a fellow who is need to beat you."

There were 12 service breaks in 45 games played between and Vilas. Vilas, who ended the championship with a of four victories in six tournaments, took the first set after 5 points to 4. After Ashe's service break, he the lines and Vilas struggled away, 38, had to fight after an easy first set. He the second set tiebreak, 5-3, in the third came from a down to square the set at

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 3 (UPI).—Goodson and Cirio Speler hit two-run homers in the sixth inning and pitcher Jim Barr added a solo shot in the seventh as the San Francisco Giants beat the Los Angeles Dodgers, 8-3, last night.

Goodson, Speler and Barr all connected off Dodger starter and Andy Messersmith, 16-6, as Los Angeles dropped its third game in its last four, but kept its 3 1/2-game lead over Cincinnati in the National League West. The Reds lost to the Houston Astros.

Barr allowed seven hits in snapping a personal three-game losing streak and gaining his 11th victory against eight losses, as the Giants beat Los Angeles for the first time in their last nine games.

The Dodgers, who blew an 8-1 lead in losing to the Giants in a Labor Day game last year, took a 3-0 lead through the first five innings. But Messersmith could not hold it.

He had the Giants shut out on four hits until Gary Matthews got on base with a two-out infield single in the sixth. Goodson followed with his fifth home run and, after Dave Kingman singled, Speler hit his eighth homer.

Astros 4, Reds 3 At Houston, Roger Metzger drove home the go-ahead run in the fifth inning, then threw out Joe Morgan at the plate in the seventh to lead the Astros to a 4-3 victory over Cincinnati. Metzger's squeeze bunt, which scored Larry Sizemore, put the Astros ahead, 3-2, and capped a two-run rally after singles by Wilbur Howard, Milbourne and Greg Gross had tied the score. Doug Rader hit his 15th homer in the sixth for an insurance run.

White Sox 8, Royals 4 At Kansas City, Jorge Orta doubled in two runs in the 10th

young center-forward Krankl, will see that Wales is extended.

Another match today is between West Germany and Switzerland, in Basel. It was ex-

pected that it would be Gerd Müller's farewell to international football, but he has changed his mind. Too much, he says, would have been expected of him.

His coach-Wilhelm's performance in the World Cup final will thus, not inappropriately, have been his last game for West Germany.

Helmut Schön, the West German manager, is naturally disappointed and preoccupied.

Gunter Netzer, star full-back Paul Breitner have gone to Real Madrid. Some bitterness appears to have been left behind in Munich. It has been re-

ported that after Breitner and Bayern Munich had won last season's European Cup, Breitner contemptuously refused to celebrate with his teammates.

Ironically, Breitner is a Bavarian. Yet, it is the very conservatism of his Bavarian teammates which seems to be at the root of the disharmony. Breitner, in his own way, a Maidst-Franz Beckenbauer, the captain and salient figure on the team, is a warm supporter of Franz Josef Strauss' right-wing CSU Party, and a friend of Strauss himself.

So Breitner this season will be competing not for the European Cup but for the lesser Cupwinners Cup. Will he be able to ignite Gunter Netzer, who seems

to be a bottom of Wales' success over the years, not least in the wars when they were

a dazzling force in the International Championship?

One cannot help sympathizing with Smith. An awfully nice

major competition, 20 wins in the season, is hardly a bad start.

It is very unpredictable, most of its stars playing the country and returning for such international

there is little time to on team work and tactics, long tradition of excess national football, the example of such players as Jozef Jarai, the promise of the

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Observer**Cats, Sons, Dogs, Girls**

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON—President Ford is a cat man and has sons. These facts have been overlooked by the political analysts, although nothing else we know about him tells more precisely what a radical departure he is from the main line of modern presidents.

The modern style in presidents has run to daughters and dogs, and while there is nothing wrong with daughters or dogs it is, nevertheless, a fact that daughters-and-dogs men perceive the world quite differently from cats-and-dsons men.

We are dealing with what the Nixon people called "input." The input of daughters and dogs is loyalty and affection. Sons and cats, on the other hand, surround a man with reality. Without being dogmatic about this, I suggest that a sons-and-dads man is better off than a daughters-and-dogs president, simply because of the nature of the presidency.

As president, a man automatically acquires more loyalty and affection than is good for him. The added bonus from dogs and daughters merely gives him an excess of riches. The reality introduced into his life by cats and sons is likelier to give him a more balanced view of life, for everything else about the presidency conspires to insulate the great man from reality.

It is arguable, for example, that we might have been spared the worst of the Vietnam adventure if any of our previous three presidents had had growing sons in the White House. Instead, we had a run of presidents with loyal, affectionate daughters.

Richard Nixon with two daughters, Lyndon Johnson with two. John Kennedy also had a baby son, of course, but he was out of an age to inform his father how the people he went around with felt about making war in Asia.

There is material here for pop psychologists. Do presidents with sons have to be warlike to establish their machismo? Do politicians who have sons become

too humbled by the experience—those middle-aged defeats at Indian wrestling, those failures to stamp the paternal character on its rightful heir—to pursue the presidency with sufficient zest?

Dogs, of course, are as firmly entrenched in political life as the campaign pledge. Famous political dogs of the modern era include Roosevelt's Fala, those beagles Lyndon Johnson picked up by the ears, Nixon's Checkers (deceased before his presidency) and King Timahoe.

The problem with dogs, if you are president, is that dogs don't criticize. Dogs are always agreeing with you, which is precisely what presidents do not require. They already have too many persons agreeing with them, and the motives of these persons are similar to the motives of the dogs. Dogs, like politicians, realize that a dog that disagrees with his boss doesn't stay around very long.

Humans expect dogs to agree with them. This is why so many people keep dogs. Dogs are famous for agreeability, and most of us are desperate most of the time in our need to be agreed with. So we acquire dogs, and the dogs sit around with their tongues out pretending to smile and showing us in every possible way what splendid people we are.

Cats will not do this. Cats have too much dignity. When a man does something foolish, no cat will hang his tongue out in a loving smile and tell the man he is a splendid fellow. The cat simply looks at the man with contempt, demands to be fed, then tells the man to get out of the armchair because he, the cat, wants to lie down there, and goes to sleep. Cats, in fact, behave this way even when a man does something noble.

A man who keeps a cat is constantly reminded that gratitude is short-lived, that the important things in life are regular meals and periodic bouts of love, and that in the end, no matter how well things seem to be going, there will always be cat hairs on your blue suit.

A president willing to subject himself to this kind of wisdom is preferable to one who prefers constantly being agreed with by dogs. Ford may weather very well.



Baker

The Russians recently began cultivating small amounts of the ginseng root near Moscow and pickle it in 90 per cent alcohol. 'Very popular,' said one woman. 'You can barely find it at the druggists' anymore.'

Soviet Union: A Country of Curious Cures

By Robert C. Roth

MOSCOW—A small item in a Soviet magazine reported that the new sanatorium features a swimming pool and hot sulfur baths and produces "over 3,000 liters of kumis annually, enough to give a course of treatment to 300 patients."

What is kumis? asked a foreigner.

"Mare's milk," explained a Russian, "very good for weak lungs."

Leningrad foundry workers are benefiting greatly from breathing an oxygen-enriched atmosphere, according to that city's Pravda a few days ago. As if to convince doubters of the efficacy of the treatment, it added that a half hour of the oxygen "is equivalent to six months in a pine forest."

Pine forest air?

"Very healthy," said an educated Russian woman. "The pine air kills all the germs."

One does not have to live long in the Soviet Union to discover that it is a country of curious cures.

In Yalta

Down in Yalta, for example, the official guidebook recommends helio and serotherapy, or sun and air cures, which seems to be just sunbathing and breathing.

The Crimea, with its great vineyards, features grape therapy. Whether taken naturally or as the fermented juice of the grape is unknown.

In the Soviet Far East is the mysterious ginseng root that grows wild in the Siberian "taiga" or tundra. A recent article in Soviet Life called it the "king of pharmacology" and the "root of a hundred strengths" although no one knows precisely what it does.

The Russians recently began cultivating small amounts of ginseng near Moscow and pickle it in 90 per cent alcohol. "Very popular," said the Russian woman. "You can barely find it at the druggists' any more."

Russians brew "tea" out of an extraordinary number of herbs and roots found in their forests. These materials are lumped together as so called "travy" or "grasses." A kind of folk medicine underground has homeopathy.

existed here for centuries around these products which can be bought on the street from "grass women."

Officials Frown

Soviet authorities frown on this freelance medicine but every druggist has a section where much the same grass is sold. A typical druggist has dozens of small cardboard cartons of grass costing 20 to 50 cents each, and each with the imprimatur of the pharmaceutical industry of the Soviet Health Ministry.

On the box are written directions for making the tea and for drinking it. One glass, for improving appetite, is prepared by boiling two soup spoons in a glass of water for 30 minutes and drinking before each meal.

Another box has grass for "settling the nervous system," another for "proper working of the intestines," yet another for menstrual disorders.

These treatments are neither demonstrably good or bad, according to Western doctors here.

Kumis, for example, is a "rich, highly nutritional drink widely used by Russians for ages to treat tuberculosis," according to Dr. David Woodhead of the British Embassy. Tolstoy, a famous hypochondriac, was very big on kumis, "but there is no evidence that kumis has anything of value against tuberculosis," Dr. Woodhead said.

Similarly, there is no proof that air in pine forests has anything but a nice smell. In fact, according to Dr. David Willett, the U.S. Embassy physician, "there once was a theory in the West that pine pollen caused sarcoidosis, a lung ailment that mimics tuberculosis in some ways."

Soviet authorities come down hard against treatments that smack of occultism, astrology, and faith healing. Each week finds at least one article blistering "overenthusiastic people" who are duped by outright quacks.

But the press is equivocal about "cures" that fall between quackery and folk medicine. In a single week here there can be articles both attacking and defending practices like yoga, acupuncture and homeopathy.

"Why is aspirin considered scientific but not tea with raspberries?" asked a recent article in the Literary Gazette. "Why is streptococci better than homoeopathic balls or the yoga lotus pose? Why is yoga frowned on but not running in place?"

Prof. F. Romashov, interviewed in that article, said that about 40 per cent of all medicines produced in the Soviet Union come from raw vegetable matter. In fact, the percentage may actually be higher.

The overwhelming number of anti-cancer drugs which Soviet scientists have sent to the United States for clinical testing under the current exchange program are derived from natural substances, according to U.S. officials. Almost all American drugs used in chemotherapy, on the other hand, are chemically synthesized.

Valuable Drugs

Sometimes highly valuable drugs have been discovered in old folk remedies, so Western doctors are reluctant to dismiss these "cures" as quackery.

The fox glove plant in England, for example, helped aged men for centuries before scientists found it contained digitalis, still widely used. And rauwolfia turned out to contain reserpine, which lowers blood pressure.

In the West, however, scientists try to identify the active ingredient in any promising herb and then synthesize it, both to increase its purity and potency and to allow exact repeated dosage. Here the pharmaceutical industry apparently does not follow this procedure.

Dr. Woodhead suspects that Soviet doctors prescribe traditional but unproven remedies largely because "they just don't have modern drugs available to them and they have to give something." He said a Russian doctor recently told him that a new pharmaceutical factory has been built here that will make the Soviet Union independent, for the first time, of East European countries like Hungary that supply certain drugs.

And U.S. business sources here say the Soviet government is currently soliciting bids from American and French firms for a complete antibiotic plant.

© Los Angeles Times

PEOPLE: Pooh Corner Is Up for Sale

The Winnie the Pooh Bridge at Pooh Corner is up for sale—for \$200,000—but you get an estate with it. The stone bridge, which crosses a tributary of the River Medway near Hartfield, England, and which appears in the Pooh books written by A.A. Milne, is part of a 4½-acre estate put on the block by retired industrialist Jack Bowthorpe.



Mayor Richard . . . back at . . .

Horseheads, N.Y., theagers claimed a marathon piano record Monday evening for 24 hours and 1 Larry Leiberson, 26, Heavy, both 18, and 1 Jeff Crutenden said to a mention of player record books—but they challenge anyone "as crazy who tries to beat our

THE COMMON TOY young woman who won Convention Hall ramp City as the new Miss Saturday night won't traditional red velvet ro She will get a crown at but the robe, trimmed fur, is being dispensed an effort to keep pace times, Albert Marks, the head, said. "We're the robe to tell Amer not crowning Queen El the middle of the 18th he said. He described it as "a means of prom of the better things in t can way of life."

STEVEN FORD, 12-year-old President Ford, took yellow jeep Tuesday to country trip. Followed Service agents in their Steven and a friend, Da 21, of Alexandria, Va., a way to join brother J who has been working stone National Park, plan to go to Idaho to b when Evel Knievel tries on his skycycle over River Canyon Sunday.

—SAMUEL JI

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